

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL  
(PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.)  
Contains two Weeks' News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Price (including Postage) to any  
part of the world \$12  
per annum.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

February 28, 1921, Temperature 67. Barometer 29.78 Rainfall 0.40 in. Humidity 91. February 28, 1920, Temperature 62.

From the 1st March  
we are removing our  
business to No. 12,  
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28 Queen's Road C.

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## BUSINESS NOTICES

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Most refreshing and invigorating.

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FAST & COMFORTABLE MOTOR BOATS  
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Purity Percentages  
99.9%—98.75%—90%  
The high standard of purity maintained in the products of the Zinc Producers of Australia always justifies the confidence users put in it. Australian Zinc acts and reacts with certainty. The Association is prepared to supply the following:—  
Electrolytic Zinc (A-Z Brand) High-Grade Zinc Dust  
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Containing about 94.75% Metallic Zinc. Various Grades.  
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Austin Priors, London, E.C. 3. CMA Address—Zincium Melbourne  
Feynrich, London.

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POPULAR PRICES.  
Buy reputable goods from a reputable firm  
J. ULLMANN & CO.  
French Firm, Est. 1860.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

### WAGES REDUCTIONS.

COMING STRUGGLE BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

SHADOWS BEFORE.

LONDON, February 27.

Signs are not wanting of the coming struggle between Labour and Capital on the issue of the general reduction of wages. On the one hand the employers are supported by an influential section of the Press, which has rapidly developed a campaign in favour of reduction, sometimes actually advancing figures. On the other hand recent speeches of the leaders of the big unions have strenuously exhorted resistance against reductions. Mr. Hodges, Secretary of the Miners' Federation, enjoins the miners to prepare to prove their solidarity, suggesting a heavy Government subsidy for enabling the present profits and wages to be maintained and reducing coal 20s. a ton, thereby reducing manufacturing costs and improving trade generally.

### LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

COUNCIL CONSIDERS A SWISS OBJECTION.

PARIS, February 27.

The Council of the League of Nations discussed Switzerland's refusal to permit the passage of troops to Vilna to supervise the taking of the plebiscite. The submission by the Swiss representative that difficulties were feared in consequence of a lack of agreement between Poland and the Lithuanians as regards the holding of the plebiscite and the Soviet's opposition to foreign contingents was disposed of by M. Leon Bourgeois who stated that the former objection was unfounded and all the arrangements were made in case of the intervention of the Soviets. The matter was adjourned for several days to enable the Swiss Federal Council to re-examine the question.

### DANZIG RIFLE MANUFACTURE.

PARIS, February 27.

On the advice of Ishii, the Council of the League of Nations refused the application of the Prime Minister of the town of Danzig for authorisation of the manufacture of 50,000 rifles for the Peruvian Government at the Danzig arms factory.

### FRANCE'S UNKNOWN WARRIOR.

CHINESE MINISTER'S GRACEFUL TRIBUTE.

PARIS, February 28.

The Chinese minister laid a wreath and the insignia of the military orders of China on the tomb of the unknown soldier in the name of the President of the Republic of China. The Minister, in a graceful speech, paid a tribute to the unknown hero, a valiant representative of the soldiers of France who saved France, Europe, and the whole of civilisation.

### EX-GERMAN SHIPS.

MYSTERIOUS ACCIDENT TO FAR EASTERN TROOPER.

LONDON, February 27.

Another to-day is added to the list of mysterious accidents which have befallen ex-German ships handed over to the Allies. A 6,000-ton vessel renamed the "Huntsville" which was due to sail on Tuesday from Southampton with troops for the Far East, inexplicably listed and sank in the mud. At present she is half submerged.

### FRENCH WINES.

THE BEST ANTIDOTE FOR ALCOHOLISM.

PARIS, February 27.

During the discussion of the foreign affairs estimates in the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Finance, replying to a question as to whether the use of French wines was forbidden at the French Embassy in Washington, said that the Ambassador, M. Jusserand was too good a judge of wine to exclude the best in the world from his table. On the contrary, he was convinced that M. Jusserand would be able to show America that if it were a good thing to combat alcoholism French wines were the best antidote for it.

### YAP ISLAND DISPUTE.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES NOT TO ACT AS MEDIATOR.

WASHINGTON, February 27.

The report that Sir Auckland Geddes is to mediate on the Yap question is discredited by the State Department which declares that it has not heard of any offer and does not expect one. Some official circles point out that it would be an unusual proceeding for one of the interested parties to attempt to act as umpire.

### TIFLIS STILL SAFE.

PARIS, February 27.

The Georgian Government has telegraphed denying the report of the fall of Tiflis.

### PERSIAN COUP D'ETAT.

ALLAHABAD, February 27.

Rizakhan, the author of the coup d'etat in Persia, announces the creation of a new army, retaining the Cossacks as a special guard. He refuses to accept the Anglo-Persian agreement in its present form.

### NEW AMERICAN CABINET.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA, February 27.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, son of the former President, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

### U. S. EMERGENCY TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, February 27.

The House of Representatives has ratified the report of the joint conference on the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill. It is expected that the Senate will adopt it this week.

## THE DOLLAR.

Today's closing rate 2/4 7/8  
Today's opening rate 2/5 1/8

## CORRESPONDENCE.

HE HAS REASON.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—I am having your para re "Music that talks" which appeared in your yesterday's issue cut out and put in the Regimental scrap book as an amusing curiosity and a good example of the pitfalls which await un-informed criticism.

The "time" alluded to is evidently "The Church Call" which I believe, speaking without the book, has been played by every regiment in the Service since the days of Wellington, possibly before and is as much a call as "Reveille," "Last Post" or any other. I am afraid therefore as "A man of the Whits" I shall have to stand convicted in your eyes of not being a man, as I certainly don't intend, even if I had the power, to alter old Service and Regimental Customs, even though a lady finds them monotonous. Moreover, I fancy others do not.—Yours faithfully,

R. WYNHAM, Lt.-Colonel.

Comdr., 2nd Wiltshire Regt.

Murray Barracks.

February 27, 1921.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[Butler's Service to the China Mail.]

## COAL MINING OUTLOOK.

LONDON, February 27th.

The danger of the coal crisis appears to have increased, as the coal-owners have decided to give the miners a fortnight's notice, immediately after March 31st, when the industry will be decontrolled, and the loss estimated at £2,000,000 weekly, owing to the trade slump and the decline in coal exports, which the Government is now making good, will fall upon the coal industry.

It is stated that owners are of the opinion that 20 to 25 per cent. reduction in wages will be necessary in order to put the industry on a sound, economic footing. They urge that State control should be continued, at least until an agreement is reached between the owners and miners.

## MACROOM AMBUSH.

LONDON, February 28th.

It is reported that those killed include a Sinn Fein hostage carried in a motor lorry. It is stated that bloodhounds were used to scour the countryside. After the fight aeroplanes were employed to locate the rebels and bomb them.

Many fled from Macroom fearing reprisals.

LONDON, February 28th.

A statement issued from the headquarters in Dublin states that after the ambush at Macroom 50 men of the Royal Fusiliers, in motor lorries, pursued parties of rebels across mountainous and boggy region to the Cork and Kerry boundary, where the pursuit was abandoned as other rebels appeared on high ground behind the military.

Two civilians were killed and one captured in this two hours' running fight. There were no military casualties.

A constable, wounded in the ambush, died in the night.

## BOMBAY RAILWAY STRIKE.

BOMBAY, February 27th.

The strikers on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway have resumed work unconditionally.

## AUSTRALIAN TRADE IN FAR EAST.

SYDNEY, February 28th.

Mr. Hughes announces that, with a view to widening the field of profitable trade in the Far East, the Federal Government will shortly ask Parliament authority to establish a Trade Commissioner Service, which will be linked up with the Bureau of Commerce and Industry. In the meanwhile several temporary appointments will be made; the first appointment will be that of Mr. Edward Little as Trade Commissioner for China.

## YAP CABLE DISPUTE.

NEW YORK, February 28th.

The Associated Press correspondent at Washington says it is understood that Sir Auckland Geddes has been instructed to attempt immediate mediation between the United States and Japan on the subject of the Yap cable.

## CALCUTTA TRAMWAY STRIKE.

CALCUTTA, February 27th.

The tramway strike has been settled.

The next organ recital by Mr. Denman Fuller will be given in St. John's Cathedral on Monday next at 9.15 p.m. when the vocalist will be Miss Bertha Meischke. The Programme will be a "popular" one and will include Mendelssohn's fine Sonata in F Minor, which has not figured in these programmes for some years and is a work well calculated to show the recent additions and improvements made to the Cathedral organ.

## BUSINESS NOTICES



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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON

**FRIDAY, March 4, 1921,**  
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commencing at 2.30 p.m.

A Quantity of  
**Valuable Household Furniture,**  
comprising—  
Blackwood chairs, davenport  
sofa, table, Chesterfield couch, easy  
chair, teak overmantel, teak desks  
& bookcases, pictures, carpet, rugs,  
etc., etc.

Teak dining table & chairs, teak  
sideboards, dinner wagon, ice chest,  
sawyer, electroplated & glassware,  
etc., etc.

Double brass & teak bedsteads, teak  
wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak  
dressing tables, washstands, chest of  
drawers, etc., etc.

Also  
1 Indian Motor Cycle with side car,  
2 Grand Pianos.

On view from Tuesday, the 22nd  
instant.

Chaqueques will be used.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

**LAMMERT BROS.,**  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 16, 1921.

**FOR SALE**

ONE HORNSBY-ACKROYD OIL  
ENGINE—31 Horse Power. Fuel,  
Kerosene. Complete with cooling appara-  
tus in good condition. May be viewed by  
appointment at Gun Club Hill Barracks,  
Kowloon. Apply to the undersigned.

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**LAMMERT BROS.,**  
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FOR the erection by Public Sub-  
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the Y.M.C.A. lines, to be called the  
Y.M.C.A. MEMORIAL INSTITUTE  
and to be managed for the joint use  
of the Navy, the Army and Civilians  
by a Joint Board of Directors.

A portion of the sum raised will  
be devoted to the erection of a  
permanent stone memorial which  
will be put in hand at an early date.

Lists may be found at—

Messrs. Lane Crawford.

" Kelly & Walsh.

" Mouline.

" Wm. Powell, Ltd.

The Hongkong Club.

" Hongkong Cricket Club.

" Club Lascaris.

" Engineers' Institute.

" Victoria Recreation Club.

" Kowloon Cricket Club.

" Kowloon Bowling Club.

" Peak Club.

" Club de Recreio.

" Craigflower Club.

M. J. BREEN.

Hon. Secretary,

War Memorial Committee.

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and costumes so that they  
keep clean longer than  
when treated by ordinary  
methods.

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reliable. Our facilities and re-  
sources enable us to carry out all  
work quickly and our charges are  
reasonably.

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Branch 25, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive  
food for Infants, which keeps good in  
quality during hot weather (2) LAC-  
TOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the  
foods of Infants and Dyspeptics (3)  
MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSEC-  
TICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying  
Flies, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all  
other Insect Pests in Summer days, and  
(4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN  
FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA  
SOAPS for keeping everything clean in  
Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. In-  
spection and Enquiries are cordially  
invited.

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strong, and not to see the  
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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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The same  
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quality as  
other well  
known brands  
manufactured  
by *Westminster*  
Tobacco Co. Ltd.

Also obtain-  
able in pack-  
ets of ten  
cigarettes.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

**FAMINE RELIEF.****NATIONAL DRIVE.****URGENT AND TRAGIC NEED.**

The urgent and tragic need of the  
people of the famine areas in North  
China has moved the several interna-  
tional Famine Relief Societies to  
determine on a National Famine  
Relief Drive to be held February 20-  
28th inclusive. The response with  
which this project has been received  
in all parts of China encourages the  
Committee in charge to believe that  
a large sum may be secured for  
famine relief through this plan. In  
Peking an International Committee  
has been formed and an influential  
group of Chinese is actively at work  
on the drive among the Chinese people.

All money received in Peking by  
the Drive Committee will be handed  
over to the United International  
Famine Relief Committee, the funds  
of which are under the strictest con-  
trol and which has an effective dis-  
tributing force in the field, made up  
largely of volunteer workers. Con-  
tributors can rest assured that the  
funds will be most carefully applied.

We are all aware that owing to  
the famine conditions there is grave  
danger of a typhus epidemic. The  
United International Famine Relief  
Committee is the organization which,  
through its special Sanitary Depart-  
ment, headed by physicians trained  
in typhus prevention, is striving to  
combat this terrible disease.

The Honorary Treasurer for the  
Drive Fund is Mr. G. E. Osland-Hill  
of the Directorate General of Posts.  
All the Foreign Exchange Banks, the  
Chinese-Foreign Bank, the Bank of  
China and the Bank of Communica-  
tions have agreed to receive sub-  
scriptions for the Drive.

Our Sub-Committee is aware that  
most of the members of the foreign  
community have already given to  
the work of famine relief. We feel,  
however, that the distress and  
mortality in the famine regions are  
so terrible that one final appeal is  
imperative. It is commonly agreed  
that the period of greatest suffering  
and death through starvation will  
come in late February, March and  
April. The Sub-Committee for the  
canness among the people of the  
foreign nationalities sends out this  
appeal with full confidence that the  
members of the foreign community  
in Peking will give in the spirit of  
sacrifice to this cause. Three dollars  
silver will be sufficient to carry one  
famine victim through to the spring  
harvest. Shall we not unite in  
saying as many of these lives as  
possible?

Cheques should be made payable  
to National Famine Relief Committee.  
Signed by the foreign members of  
the Peking Committee of the National  
Famine Relief Drive: Sir Reginald  
Gamble—(Chairman), Lady Aglen,  
Mrs. Charles R. Crane, H. Picard  
Destelan, Mrs. John Dewey, S.  
Fukunaga, R. R. Galley and Mrs. J.  
W. Richardson.

**AFTER MOUNT EVEREST.****WHAT NEXT?****WHAT REMAINS FOR EXPLORERS.**

When Mount Everest has been  
climbed, what great things will there  
be left for man to achieve upon the  
earth? asks Mr. Harold Lake.

The North Pole and the South have  
been visited. The maps of all the  
countries of the world bear witness  
to the work of explorers. No notable  
stretch of land remains that has not  
been surveyed. It might seem that  
the world will have yielded up all its  
secrets and that nothing will remain  
to be conquered or any field left for  
those whose adventurous souls drive  
them ever into the unknown.

That is a depressing idea. And it  
happens also to be absolutely incor-  
rect. If you will sit down and look  
at a map of the world you will re-  
alise that, roughly, two-thirds of the  
surface of the earth is as yet un-  
trodden by the foot of man, unvisited  
by any of the living. Waiting and  
inviting exploration is all the vast  
ocean bed. The floors of the seven  
seas are still virgin territory.

For man, who has armed himself  
with power to ride above the clouds,  
has not yet discovered any means of  
making his way to the normal depths  
of the sea. No submarine that has  
yet been constructed can safely  
plunge to more than a few feet below  
the surface, and any further depth  
the mounting weight of water  
overhead would crush it. And the  
average depth of the ocean bed the  
world over is more than 12,000 feet.

There are, too, great pits bearing  
the same relation to the average  
level as the mountain do to the sur-  
face of the exposed land. There is  
the Kel Trench in the Malay Sea,  
21,342 feet deep. In the Indian  
Ocean the Sunda Trench has a depth  
of 22,968. And in the Pacific off  
Mindanao, in the Philippines, there is  
an enormous depression where Mount  
Everest itself could be drowned  
nearly 3,000 feet below the surface.  
The depth is 32,089 feet—and the  
height of the world's most mighty  
mountain is only 29,140 feet. What  
there is to be found in these deep  
places we cannot tell with any cer-  
tainty. Our only present means of  
exploring them is an apparatus con-  
sisting of a leaden weight and a bit of  
tubing. Deep sea sounding is carried  
on to-day by means of a lead weigh-  
ing 70 pounds attached to steel  
piano wire one-thirtieth of an inch  
in diameter. Attached to the lead is  
a tube which, when the bottom is  
reached gathers a specimen of the  
ground on which it rests.

Of these specimens of deep-sea  
mud, brought to the labours of  
such explorers as the Prince of  
Monaco and Professor Alexander  
Agassiz, the whole of our knowledge

of the nature of the ocean bed is  
based. Soundings carried out by  
those and other scientists have made  
it possible for the varying depths to  
be roughly charted. Beyond these  
facts we have little to go upon.

But there are some conjectures  
which have the force of facts. It is  
certain, for instance, that ships sunk  
over the great deeps can never reach  
the bottom. There must come a  
point where the terrific compression  
of the water holds them in crushed,  
eternal stillness. It is certain also  
that there must be a depth below  
which no form of life can exist.

Will man ever explore these hidden  
places? One cannot tell. The only  
certain thing is that he will make  
the attempt. For when the earth's  
surface holds no more challenges for  
him, his eternally questing spirit will  
drive him to seek the adventures  
which wait in the deep waters.

A THREE YEAR TASK.

In regard to the proposed attempt  
to climb Mount Everest, the Royal  
Geographical Society to attend to the  
scientific aspect, and the Alpine Club  
to give the climbers, it is intended to  
give three years to the endeavour.

The first year will be devoted to  
exploration, discovering the best  
means of approach, for no white  
man has ever been within fifty miles.  
The second climbing season will be  
devoted to deciding on the route of  
ascent and in providing a station not  
higher than 15,000ft. In the third  
year it will be from here that the  
climbers will make their dash to  
reach 29,002ft., the highest peak in  
the world.

BREATHING AT HIGH ALTITUDES.

Some of the difficulties in the way  
of climbing Mount Everest are fore-  
shadowed by Mrs. Bullock-Workman  
in her "Ice-Bound Heights of the  
Mustagh." On the difficulties of  
breathing she writes—

At the highest altitude reached  
(22,500ft.) we breathed perfectly well,  
but only when sitting or standing. At  
camps at heights of 23,000 to 27,000ft.  
and above sleep might be interfered  
with to such an extent that a party  
would be incapacitated from going  
any higher.

On the other hand, Captain Long-  
staff notes in his "Attempt to Climb  
the Gurla Mandhata" that at their  
highest camp, which he estimated at  
23,000ft., though lack of instruments  
prevented accurate measurement, he  
and his companions slept all right,  
and did not suffer from mountain  
sickness.

DON'T COUGH.

It is absurd to allow a cough to hang  
on and sap your vitality when  
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure  
you. You don't know where a per-  
sistent cough will land you. You can't  
afford to allow your throat and lungs to  
become diseased when it is such a  
simple thing to step into a chemist's  
shop and get a bottle of Chamberlain's  
Cough Remedy. For sale by all  
Chemists and Druggists.

**G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.**

WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

**Hotel Mansions.**

Agents for—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery.

**LONG HING & CO.,** PHOTO SUPPLIES,

Developing & Printing a Speciality.

No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

**HOTELS AND CAFES.****THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.**

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

AND THE

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager.

**THE PEAK HOTEL.**

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of—

Mrs. BLAIR.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

**PALACE HOTEL** KOWLOON

Recently renovated and refurbished, electric lights and fans throughout  
and entirely new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision  
of the proprietor. Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to  
families on application to  
Telephone K. 2. Telegraphic Address: "PALACE"

J. H. O'NEILL, Proprietor.

**HOTEL "ASIA"**

WEST BUND, CANTON.

Rooms en Suite & with private Baths.

Roof Garden, Hairdressing Saloon, etc.

Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Rates.

Leading Hotel in South China.

Special attention given to Tourists.

Under the Foreign Supervision of,

THOS. G. HUTCHINGS.

**KING EDWARD HOTEL**

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS, Electric  
Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European  
Baths and Sanitary Fixtures, Hot and Cold  
Water, System throughout. Best of Food and  
Service.

Telephone 273. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

J. WITCHELL, Manager.

**FRENCH LESSONS**

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

Just arrived, large

quantities of White



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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General  
Produce Brokers and  
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage

Orders sent  
Pentley's  
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"HUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS

G. R.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY

and

THURSDAY,

the 1st, 2nd and 3rd March, 1921,

at H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong,

and at KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT,

commencing each day at 9.30 a.m.

with an interval from 12 noon to

1.30 p.m.

OLD AND SURPLUS

NAVAL STORES, &c., &c.

Comprising—

Life Boats, Dingies, Whalers, Shang-

hai Barks, Electrical Fittings, Cooking

Stoves, Ships' Fittings, Iron Bed

Mattresses and Fittings, Ice Chests,

Steel Tanks, Life Rafts, Life Belts,

Motors, Carpets, Rope, Mats, Sheets,

Table Covers, Steel Wire Rope, Blank-

ets, Canvas, Old Cordage, Canvas

Covers, Old India Rubber, Old Leather,

Old Iron, Brass, Gun Metal and Steel,

Coal, Sacks, Firewood, Iron Blocks,

Lamps, Searchlights, Two large Cylind-

rical Boilers (working pressure 70

lb.), Air Compressing Engine, &c., &c.

Lots may be inspected on Monday,

the 28th February, 1921.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed on

Catalogue.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty,

Hongkong, February 19, 1921.

Ponies! Ponies! Ponies!

PUBLIC BOUP.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Boup-

on

FRIDAY,

March 4, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the

Jockey Club Stables.

A large number of

well-known Race Ponies.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

## WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS,  
\$1. PREPAID.  
Every additional word 4 Cents  
for 3 insertions.

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUNGA-

LOW, standing in own Grounds.

Beautiful View, Large Drawing Room,

2 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room, 2 Bath-

rooms, Enclosed Verandah, Hall,

Stairing Room, Commodious Servant's

Quarters, Kitchen, Cardroom, Tennis

Court, Electric Light throughout, Gas

Installation. For further particulars,

apply Box 1865, c/o "Coca Mail."

## TO LET

TO LET—IMMEDIATE OCCUPA-

TION—A FEW THREE ROOM-

ED EUROPEAN FLATS IN "ORIENT

BUILDINGS," CORONATION ROAD,

KOWLOON. MODERATE RENTAL.

Apply J. CARR CLARK, Architect and

Surveyor, 14, Queen's Road, Central.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received in-

structions to sell by Public Auction

(For account of the concerned)

on

WEDNESDAY,

March 9, 1921, at 10.30 a.m.,

at No. 6 Morrison Hill,

A Quantity of

Valuable Household Furniture,

&c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 24, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

WEDNESDAY,

March 9, 1921, commencing at 2.30

p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

An Assortment of

Household Linens, &c.,

Comprising:—

Pillow Cases, Fine quality Blankets,

White Satin Quilts, Bed Valances,

Damask Table Cloths, Turkish Towels,

Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed

Sheets, Drawwork Bedspreads, Table

Covers, Crochet and Drawwork Doilies,

Linens, Damask Serviettes,

Also

A few lots of Bellow Valises and

## INTIMATIONS.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THREE FINAL DIVIDEND declared

for the year ending 31st Decem-

ber, 1920, at the rate of Three Pounds

Sterling together with a Bonus of Two

Pounds Sterling per Share is payable

on and after MONDAY, the 28th day of

February, 1921, at the Offices of the

Corporation, where Shareholders are

requested to apply for warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

A. G. STEPHEN,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 26, 1921.

### THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1921, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December 1920, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 26th February, 1921 to THURSDAY, the 3rd March 1921, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, February 18, 1921.

## NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of March, our business

will be removed to No. 12, Queen's

Road Central, lately occupied by Pathé

Freres, and next door to the Colonial

Dispensary.

N. LAZARUS,

Optician.

"23, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, February 26, 1921.

## HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW

in the

BOTANIC GARDENS

WEDNESDAY, 2nd March,

2 to 6 p.m.

ONE DAY ONLY.

Tea on the Ground.

LADY STUBBS

will distribute Prizes

at 5 p.m.

Admission:—\$1.00

Children half price.

## WANTED.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF

YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE FOR

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE PEKING-HANKOW LINE OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS invites sealed proposals of bridge contractors for designing and building a new steel bridge about 2,800 meters in length across the Yellow River (Hwang-Ho). Proposals will be received up to noon of June 30th, 1921, at the office of Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking, China. Plans, rules and specifications can be obtained from the following offices:

Peking: Peking-Hankow Railway, American, British, Belgian, French, Italian, and Japanese Legations.

Foreign: Chinese Legations, Washington, London, Brussels, Paris, Rome and Tokyo.

All applications for same must be accompanied with pounds £ for foreign countries and with dollars \$30 for Peking.

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

## REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE APPROACH ROADS to the

above Hotel are CLOSED temporarily

for the purpose of regrading.

Patrons are, therefore, kindly requested to use the steps opposite the main entrance until completion of such work.

## FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### WAR IN PANAMA.

LONDON, February 28th.

Lloyd's agent at Panama reports that Costa Rica has forcibly occupied the disputed border in territory so far held by Panama. A description has begun in Panama, and the war feeling is strong. Canal transit has not been affected.

### DOOM OF GEORGIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 28th.

A wireless message says that the entire Soviet forces in the Caucasus, in Russian Azerbaijan and Armenia are attacking Georgia, whose troops are fighting bravely but have been compelled to retire.

LONDON, February 27th.

Following the despairing Georgian wireless message, of February 26th, the Associated Press Constantinople correspondent reports that Tiflis has fallen. It was looted on February 25th.

### LORD MILNER'S ROMANCE.

LONDON, February 28th.

The Evening News says that Lord Milner was married, by special license, at St. James' Church, Paddington, to-day, to a member of the Salisbury family.

Only four persons were present, including a Peeress attending on the bride. The engagement was kept a secret. Lord Milner and the bride arrived at church separately and alone, and afterwards departed for the Continent.

Lord Milner's bride was Lady Edward Cecil, widow of the late Colonel Lord Edward Cecil.

### U.S. STEEL PRICES.

LONDON, February 28th.

A meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute discussed the plans for holding an international conference of iron and steel makers this or next summer.

Judge Gary has announced that it is not intended to reduce wages or steel prices.

### BRITISH AIR MINISTRY.

LONDON, February 28th.

The Air Ministry Estimates for 1921-1922, as compared with 1920-1921, show net expenditure of £18,411,000 as compared with £22,592,000. The former includes war charges £14,711,000. The net estimates, excluding war charges, show an expenditure of £16,940,000, as compared with £14,111,000. The increase in normal expenditure is due to five additional squadrons. To-day the figure of £16,411,000, every item has been most stringently scrutinised. All services will be curtailed to the utmost in view of the financial stringency.

After consultation the Admiralty has decided to suspend the airship service, whose maintenance for fighting purposes would have involved a diminution of effort on services whose fighting value has been more fully demonstrated. £20,000 has been assigned to subsidise civil aviation companies, and it has been impossible to stunt on experimental research services the provision for which is practically the same.

### INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

LONDON, February 28th.

In the international football match Scotland beat Ireland by 2 goals to nil, at Belfast.

The rugby matches England beat Scotland by 9 points to 6 at Dublin, and Wales beat France by 12 points to 4 at Cardiff.

### EMPIRE'S MAN-POWER.

LONDON, February 27th.

In an article in Lloyd's Sunday News, Colonel Amery, while admitting that emigration is not an immediate remedy of unemployment, expresses his conviction that in the long run a satisfactory solution of the problems not only of employment but of defence depends on the adoption, in co-operation with the Dominions, of a comprehensive Imperial policy for the better distribution of the manpower of the Empire by State-aided Amery writes, "at a definite and constant policy of co-operation between all the Governments of the Empire with a view to the best distribution of its manpower, and the progressive building up of the Empire as a whole."

It is emphasised that only men and women likely to make good should be encouraged to emigrate and these should stay within the Empire.

### WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED.

LONDON, February 27th.

The Minister of Labour states that 17,000 unemployed are working on arterial roads, in addition to an equal number on road maintenance and repair work, 2,600 in decorations and repairing Government departments, 6,050 under the short-time system in Admiralty and War Office establishments, and 7,984 in Government industrial establishments.

The St. David's Committee has authorised grants to 110 local authorities to commence public works. It is expected that the schemes sanctioned will employ 19,555 men.

### U.S. IMMIGRATION.

WASHINGTON, February 27th.

The House of Representatives has passed the Senate substitution Immigration Bill limiting immigration of aliens of any nationality, during fifteen months beginning from April 1st, to 3 per cent. of the number resident in the United States at the time of the 1910 census.

### Nicaragua Raid.

WASHINGTON, February 27th.

The United States Marines, who recently raided a newspaper office at Managua, in Nicaragua, and destroyed the printing press, owing to the alleged commerce public works. It is expected that the schemes sanctioned will employ 19,555 men.

### NEW PERSIAN CABINET.

LONDON, February 28th.

It is announced that the Shah has nominated Sayed Zia-ud-Din, one of the leaders of the Persian Cossack movement, Premier to form a new Cabinet.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

LONDON, February 28th.

While the Paris papers refer to yesterday's discussions at the Near East Conference as "the most gratifying diplomatic success of M. Briand in harmony with Mr. Lloyd George," little enthusiasm is apparent in the English Press, which states that the proposed commission of enquiry into the populations of Smyrna and Thrace is not liked by the British Government, who consider that everything was sufficiently examined before the Treaty of Sevres was drafted.

According to Reuter's Paris correspondent, an authoritative French view is that the Treaty of Sevres was largely due to the magnetic charm of M. Venizelos and is bound eventually to be modified, and that the decision of the conference is not connected with the return of Constantinople but is the inevitable evolution of a view to the establishment of peace in Turkey. French politicians are also of the opinion that an independent Bulgarian outlet on the Aegean is necessary for the peace of the Balkans.

A communiqué states that at a meeting at the Foreign Office, this afternoon, on the presidency of Earl Curzon, regarding Kurdistan and Armenia, Berkisami Bey declared that the Kurds were already largely represented in the National Assembly at Ankara and were enjoying wide local autonomy and did not desire independence.

Lord Curzon pointed out that as regards Armenia the Powers had not the slightest intention of abandoning their obligation to constitute a united and stable Armenia. It was important in the interests both of the Turks and the Armenians to lay down a frontier accepted by all parties, restoring to Armenia the districts of which she had recently been deprived and providing her with a secure national existence.

M. Berthelot re-affirmed the intention of the French, when returning from the military occupation of Cilicia, to safeguard the interests of Armenians in Cilicia.

The meeting decided to submit formal proposals to the Supreme Council as regards the possible modification of the Kurdish and Armenian clauses of the Treaty of Sevres in the light of recent events.

Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand were absent from the conference over which Lord Curzon presided.

The Armenian delegation, headed by Nubar Pasha, on behalf of the Turkish Government, was received by French Ministers at the Foreign Office, and advanced its claims for a greater Armenia based on the Treaty of Sevres to include as much of Cilicia as may afford protection against aggression.

The Turkish delegation, headed by Berkisami Bey, afterwards contended that the Treaty of Sevres of 1920 was null and void, and that the Kurds and Armenians occupied, was asked to Turkey.

It was pointed out that the Allies did not recognise the treaty.

Mr. Pasha, to-day, received a telegram from the conference over which Lord Curzon presided.

Constantinople alleging that the Turkish Government had massacred 55 per cent. of the Armenian population in the regions of Kars and Alexandropol.

### REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

LONDON, February 28th.

Though the German delegates do not arrive till Monday the Premier was busy during the week-end preparing for the Conference. His guests at his residence the Chequers include M. Briand, M. Berthelot and Sir Hamar Greenwood.

While Mr. Pasha, General Wyndham and Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson were requested telegraphically to reach the Chequers on Sunday to attend what was obviously an important preliminary conference.

The Ambassador to Berlin, Lord D'Abernon, will also be there.



# BURNETT'S CELEBRATED LONDON

# GIN.

# DRY & OLD TOM.

Price per case of 1 dozen \$29.00,  
including duty.

Sole Agents and Importers.

# A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Phone 616.

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A LARGE SELECTION  
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AFTERNOON SHOES  
EXCELLENT STYLES  
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WORKMANSHIP.

We Specialize in  
Social and Business Stationery,  
Loose Leaf Binders and Books,  
Novelties for the Home and Office,  
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INSPECTION SOLICITED

DER A. WING & CO.  
60, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

# The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEB. 28, 1921.

# CIRCUMSPICE.

Philip Gibbs having taken over the *Review of Reviews* this year, begins with messages from men like H. G. Wells, General Gough, Admiral Kerr, Augustine Birrell, G. C. Chesterton, Gilbert Murray, Hilaire Belloc, Dean Inge, John Masefield, Robert Bridges, Jerome K. Jerome, Sir Harry Johnston, H. M. Tomlinson, and J. C. Squire. Some of them are mentioned on the cover, like apples on the top of the greengrocer's basket. Others are embraced in an "etc." As is often the case, some of the soundest fruit is in the "etc." Belloc, Chesterton, Inge, and Squire are big and rosy apples, but with a core of rot. Tomlinson and Johnston in comparison are juicy, sound fruit.

All take a look round, at the invitation of Gibbs, and all briefly comment on what they see, behind and before. Listen to H. M. Tomlinson: "Pious resolutions for the New Year won't save us now we have scuttled the Empire in a continued, violent indulgence since 1918, of greed, fear, and revenge. High-minded and generous youth, with a spontaneity in which nobody before the war would have believed, came at the call from all the English-speaking world, and in four years presented us with a secure base for a British Commonwealth amid decent international relations. In less than a year the elderly club men of London, leading the professional politicians and the middle class, the greatest mass of timidity and illiteracy we have, destroyed the work of youth; turned against Labour and the Irish

with a vehemency as hard and blind as they showed against the Germans, and in their oblivious bigotry bankrupted the country, increased Europe's ruin, dimmed, if they have not doused, the one light which emerged from the war, the League of Nations, estranged the United States, and cut all the bonds holding the colonies to us. Now they have no resource but to build battleships they cannot pay for, or perish. They had better perish. Nobody matters now but the boys. If they would listen to me I should advise them to be dubious of what anybody over 40 says about war, politics, economics, literature—practically everything; to smile at all grave statements in Parliament and the newspapers."

Then Sir Harry Johnston, who wants a clean sweep—a new leader for the Liberals in place of Asquith, Sir Donald Maclean for choice—selection of honest, capable, young modernly educated men as our future Ministers (hear, hear!)—cultivation of friendship with the U.S.A.—concessions to Ireland—the stoppage of government extravagance, the abolition of whisky, and the popularising of cider. Those, and a few extras.

J. C. Squire says we really must be more honest. He reminds us of things we said during the war, about the rights of small nations, and he mentions Mesopotamia and Ireland. He reminds us that we promised ourselves it should be the last war, and points out how we are heading. As for making our country "a land fit for heroes to live in"—that's a job that needs heroes, and we are leaving it to the elderly gang of place men at Downing Street.

Masefield offers us pretty platitudes. Dean Inge, appropriately enough, is gloomy. Belloc, still more characteristically, offers us "Pleasant Falshood." He would send us to his church for the truth. The Poet Laureate urges us to be

self-sacrificing. We might start by giving up our Laureate. Alec Waugh says the soldier, who vowed in the trenches to clean up England when he got back, is now weary and doubtful, playing Hamlet. Chesterton was quoted in full in Saturday's *China Mail*. General Gough says we are doing grievous wrong in Ireland. Lord Robert Cecil speaks hopefully of the L.O.N., and Wells calls it "this little corner of Balfourian jobs and gentility, the mildly anti-Bolshevistic picnic of the superfluous statesmen of the Entente." Birrell quotes Goethe: we must go right "by the intellectual power of observation and insight, and by the moral power of repelling the evil spirit that hinders us from paying respect to Truth."

Philip Gibbs himself is faintly hopeful in spite of "a general lowering of ideals." "The old comradeship of the trenches" is a myth. There has been a regrouping of classes hostile to each other. "We are suffering 'a failure of leadership'—the government is out of touch with the mass of its people. They want above all peace—and 'the stark and stubborn stupidity of the 'Brass Hat' brain' is giving them war. They, the people, are being 'thwarted by the dead-heads, the men with the old ideas, who still have their hold upon the machinery of government.' But he has hope: he believes in the coming of a new leadership of youth."

That's big one number of the *Home* publication named. Now let us take a look round with the aid of Saturday's *Daily Press*, and then ask ourselves if it pays to gamble on the world's sanity.

The first noticeable article was one lamenting the revival of German trade in China. How the Germans are to compensate us unless we let them earn money, is not explained. In the leader we are told that America, which is not in the L.O.N., claims to be consulted about L.O.N. mandates, while Japan, which is, claims the right to do unto others as they do to her, meaning the various exclusion acts. The London Government (itself a serious offender against the L.O.N.) goes out of its way to affront Americans for not coming in, while America, with the best wireless service in the Pacific, makes a fuss about Yip as a cable station. While much shipping is tied up idle, there is a rate war on. Politicians are trying to bring the peaceful state of Sarawak into controversy. Dean Inge resurrects the Kaiser's Yellow Peril, and interested liars continue the conspiracy of defamation about Chinese flour. What are humorously called "The Canton Funds" (Canton being very hard up) continue to be frittered away on the happy lawyers. France has a heresy hunt on, the heresy being communism, and Mr. Bonar Law seriously makes a speech that ought to cause laughter in an infant class. There is much oratory about education and general disaster.

Circumspice? Not if we would extract a little happiness from life. The policy of the malignant ostrich in such circumstances seems to have merit.

"The world is out of joint. O! cursed spite. We fear it will get worse before it gets better."

# LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Blue Funnel s.s. "Telesia" will be dispatched to Singapore on Tuesday, March 1, at noon. This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

While at work blasting rocks in Coronation Road, Kowloon, near the Electric Power House, yesterday, a young workman was injured about the face and hands by dynamite suddenly exploding. He was removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

A small fire broke out on the roof of No. 122, Queen's Road East yesterday afternoon. The Fire Brigade was immediately summoned, but on arrival found its services not required, the flames having been extinguished by the inmates of the house.

A Japanese named K. Sagiara, arrested yesterday on a charge of boarding a train while it was in motion, was allowed out on bail. This morning when his case was called before Magistrate Orme, he failed to appear and his bail was estreated.

When two Chinese were this morning charged before Magistrate Orme with the unlawful possession of one 50-packet tin of dutiable cigarettes each, they pleaded ignorance. A European Revenue Officer said that the duty on the cigarettes was \$1.50 per tin. The Magistrate enquired what fine it was usual to impose in such cases. Inspector Spear, of the Water Police, said that the fine was fixed by the ordinance as ten times the duty payable on each tin. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10 each, and ordered the confiscation of the cigarettes.

# SPECIAL CABLES.

# RUBBER CRISIS.

# [SHANGHAI COMPANIES.]

# IMPORTANT TRUST FORMED.

# [China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Feb. 28.  
A Shanghai Plantations Trust has been formed for the purpose of financing rubber estates. Its success or failure involves the future of the majority of the Shanghai owned companies having Tls. 15,000,000 at stake. The formation of the trust is a courageous attempt to overcome the present crisis.

# FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

# A NOTABLE DONATION.

# SALT GABELLE GIVES HALF A MILLION.

# [China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Feb. 28.  
The Salt Gabelle at Peking has subscribed half a million for famine relief. This very notable donation is affording an impetus to the campaign in the provinces.

# WEATHER VAGARIES.

# SHANGHAI TEMPERATURE.

# PHENOMENAL RISE.

# [China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Feb. 28.  
During the week-end there was registered a phenomenal rise in temperature culminating on Saturday in a maximum of 77 compared with 43 the corresponding day last year.

# HOMEWARD BOUND.

# OLD SHANGHAI RESIDENT.

# LEADING PRACTITIONER.

# [China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Feb. 28.  
Mrs. Jenner Hogg leaves on Monday by the steamer "Kashgar," severing a 54-years' connection in the Far East. Dr. Jackson, a leading practitioner, also leaves the East permanently by the same boat.

# WATCH FOR OUR SOUVENIR NUMBER

# LOCAL AND GENERAL.

One non-fatal case of cerebro spinal fever, French, was reported on Saturday.

At to-morrow afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board, authority will be asked for Rural Inspector C. Evans to enter premises and seize unwholesome food in accordance with section 83 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903. The outbreak of rinderpest in cattle shed at Chu Lin will also be considered.

Ng Sam, a shopkeeper carrying on business at No. 221, Queen's Road West, reports that about 6 a.m., on February 28, before he had opened his shop, two men entered the premises by pulling the door out of its sockets and stole six rolls of cloth valued at \$86, which were lying on the counter near the entrance. The men got away before an alarm could be raised.

Charged before Magistrate Orme this morning with the unlawful possession of six tins of prepared non-Government opium, a Chinese who was arrested on the Praya pleaded that a travelling trader gave him the parcel containing the drug to carry. He did not know the contents of the parcel. A fine of \$600 or three months' hard labour was imposed. The drug was confiscated.

The owners of the Philanthropic Stand beg to inform their patrons, who visited the Stand during the four Race Days, that the cash sweeps for the Derby and the Champions have all been drawn and the prizes divided after deducting ten per cent. commission. From cash sweeps on the other races twenty per cent. has been deducted. The whole of the commission (after paying for printing, stationery and staff wages) will be divided equally between the North China Famine Fund, the East and North Rivers Relief Fund and the Hongkong War Memorial Fund. The owners were present at the Meeting superintending, and gave their services and provided the five houses without any remuneration.

# SPORT.

# THE RACES.

# SUCCESSFUL OWNERS AND JOCKEYS.

The following lists show the successful Owners and Jockeys—

OWNERS.	1st	2nd	3rd
Sir Paul	9	8	4
Mr. John Peel	7	4	5
Mr. G. H. Potts	4	2	0
Sir Ellis Kadoorie	3	5	1
Mr. John Johnstone	2	3	2
Mr. Menzies	2	2	5
Mr. Esch	12	11	0
Mr. Scudamore	2	2	4
Mr. Wobbe	2	0	0
Mr. Gilpin	1	4	1
Mr. F. B. Deacon	1	1	1
Dr. Forsyth	1	1	0
Mr. H. Humphreys	1	1	0
Messrs. Joe & Jessie	1	1	0
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak	1	0	0
Mr. Toppie	1	0	0
Mr. Tannis	1	0	0
Mr. Allsire	1	0	0
Mr. Saint	0	2	2
Mr. R. Macgregor	0	1	2
Messrs. Hossie and Lay	0	1	1
Mr. Carpenter	0	1	1
Mr. Staves	0	1	1
Mr. H. P. White	0	1	1
Mr. des Voeux	0	1	1
Mr. Moxon	0	1	0
Mr. Sergeant	0	1	0
Mr. Basto	0	1	0
Mr. Grimstone	0	1	0
Mr. Towers	0	0	2
Mr. Stephen	0	0	2
Mr. H. Birkett	0	0	2
Messrs. G. C. Moxon and C. G. Mackie	0	0	2
Mr. Seth	0	0	1
Mr. Deacon	0	0	1
Mr. Ritchfield	0	0	1
Mr. Sutton	0	0	1
Mr. L. N. Leefe	0	0	1

JOCKEYS.	1st	2nd	3rd
Mr. Jonstone	10	4	5
Mr. Knoll	8	12	2
Mr. Vida	8	7	5
Mr. Hill	4	5	2
Mr. Soares	14	12	4
Mr. Heard	3	4	8
Mr. White	2	2	4
Mr. Nemaze	2	2	2
Mr. Wullenmiller	2	0	2
Mr. Timmis	1	1	1
Mr. Bell-Irving	1	0	2
Mr. Doyle	0	3	4
Mr. Seth	0	1	2
Mr. Gibson	0	1	1
Mr. Sergeant	0	1	0
Mr. Jardine	0	0	1
Mr. Rotts	0	0	1
Mr. Sutton	0	0	1

† Pawshop one first and one second disqualified.  
\* Dead-heat for third place.

# LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

# 2ND DIVISION MATCHES.

Although there were seven matches in connection with the Hongkong Football League—two first division and five second division—down for decision on Saturday, the races were patronised by most of the clubs concerned, with the result that only three second division matches were played. These games resulted as follows:

R.G.A. Res. 8; Staffs 1.  
Oilers United 1; United 0.  
Punjabis 3; South China Res. 1.  
As anticipated, the Artillerymen were too strong for the Staffs, and attacking most of the time, scored with regularity. The Staffs were dangerous on several occasions but they failed badly when in front of goal, and many good chances went begging. The Gunners scored eight times with one reply.

The two "United" teams played a very good game together, and a very strenuous struggle in which both ends of the field were visited in quick succession, with the defences playing excellently, resulted in the Oilers who were the better balanced team in forward line, just snatching a victory by the only goal scored.

The surprise of the day was the Punjabis v. South China Res. game. The Chinese were expected to score an easy win, but over confidence caused them to underestimate their opponents' abilities. They fielded an indifferent team and paid the penalty to the tune of 3 goals to 1. The Punjabis who are improving in form with every match, played very good football and deserved their win.

The Kowloon Res. were disappointed by the "Caribbe" who failed to turn out. The Kowloonites and the referee waited until 3.30 p.m., and then left the field. Under the rules of the Association the Kowloonites are entitled to a walk-over.

The "Titanic" v. Kowloon, Police v. South China and St. Joseph's v. Club Res. matches, the first two in the first division of the league, were postponed by mutual agreement.

# BOXING.

# WELLS AND WILDE.

Writing to the London *Athletic News* on January 10, "The Game Chicken" says:—  
It would be interesting to know what Messrs. Rube Wells and Leon Pollock are spending in the production of next Thursday's mammoth entertainment at the Royal Albert Hall. I should say records of the

# K5. DISASTER.

# FUND FOR DEPENDANTS.

# NAVY'S FINE EFFORT.

The Rev. Gordon W. B. Stait, Chaplain R.N., of H.M.S. "Titanic," Hon. Treasurer of the Fund for the relief of the dependants of those who lost their lives in the disaster to submarine K5, sends us the following:

The total amount raised for K5 is \$3,284.60 made up as follows:—  
The Phoenix Entertainment, \$1,623.75  
4th Submarine Flotilla Dance  
Including a donation of \$83 from H.M.S. "Marston" 801.10  
Collected from Ships Company H.M.S. "Hawkins" 90.20  
Collected at Cinema in H.M.S. "Tamar" 339.00  
Collection at Football, "Hawkins" v. "Holly-bock" 206.35  
Collection at Football, Navy v. Army 224.20  
\$3,284.60

past have been left a long way down the course, but they assure me it has been justified by the demand for seats. I am anticipating witnessing two wonderfully good contests between Jimmy Wilde and Pete Herman, and Billy Wells and Battling Levinsky, and I am not worrying a little bit about the debated question of championship title; the reputations of the men concerned are enough for me to bank on.

# HERMAN AND WILDE.

For some years we have read and quoted the glowing opinions recorded by American writers of the great skill of Herman, who won the championship from Kid Williams, and I suppose if I began to tell you what we think of Jimmy Wilde I should be the recipient of rude messages. When the brilliant little Welshman had his trip to the States the name of the New Orleans fighter was carefully excluded from Jimmy's schedule, much to the disappointment of American enthusiasts, but you can trust Mr. Teddy Lewis not to take any risks in view of the wind-up to the career of Wilde which had been mapped out for this country.

The training quarters of Herman being quite handy for me, I have seen him at work quite a lot, and I must confess to being a little disappointed with him, though I am quite prepared to see him pull out a surprise. But he has been on the slow side, and the way partners have reached him with the left suggested to me that Wilde may be in his element.

Assuming this possible it resolves itself into a question of how many of these punches the American can take, while the Welshman will have to be particularly careful of countering—a strong suit in Pete's make-up. On these two points I am convinced the issue will rest.

# THE STAMINA OF HERMAN.

Notwithstanding that Herman has been more familiar with the short-distance no decision bouts, I quite believe he is lacking nothing in stamina, for, as his trainer and fellow "Wop" (Italian), Tony Polozzolo, mentioned to me, he could "fight for a week and then be anxious to start all over again."

Therein lies the danger to James Wilde, for as I can read the contest in advance I see Wilde doing well for the start without tiring his opponent to his own weight, which has been his custom. And then may come some gruelling closing rounds, in which event I anticipate it will be goody to the hope and anticipations of the greatest Britisher we have ever seen in the ring.

# A CURIOUS SITUATION.

There is really a curious situation regarding the contest between Wells and Levinsky. Wells looks fit and well enough to box and win, like the brilliant champion he ought to have been, and the Philadelphia in his training has given the impression that he carries a terrible knock-out punch, which his very long record tells he has not possessed.

Now the bugbear to Wells has been the big punch, and it should be comforting for him to know that his opponent, whatever he may suggest, has not featured this in the ring. Although Levinsky's boxing ability is of a high standard, it cannot compare with the former Bombardier's skill.

It ought to be possible for that beautifully long, piston-like left hand of Wells to be kept doing useful work all through the contest. There should not be any worry for him at all, even ignoring the fact that he can follow through with a right spelling knockout.

Levinsky, I think is rather too tough and clever in his defence to allow this to happen, and if Wells makes the mistake of fighting at close quarters, it will be fatal, for the Battler swings punches with both hands to the mid-section in a manner calculated to curl up our former champion without much difficulty.

The contest is not likely to run on the orthodox lines anticipated and according to the respective abilities of the men. Those who believe the Bombardier will be knocked out may get a surprise, for he can stand his fair share of punishment. Personally I am expecting him to be at his best, in which event he should beat Levinsky.

# THE SHIPBUILDING DEPRESSION.

# GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

# SIR GEORGE HUNTER'S VIEW.

"Shipbuilding is worse than I have ever known it, taking everything into account; not certainly as regards the moment, but the early future," declared Sir George B. Hunter, D.Sc., head of the well-known firm of Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Ltd., to a special correspondent of the *Morning Post*. We are almost fully occupied at present, but new orders are not coming in, chiefly because of the high cost of production combined with low freights and the high cost of running the steamers—a three-fold cause. So long as freights were high shipowners were able to stand the high cost of building and maintaining the service; now they cannot."

"Does that mean reduction of wages?"

"Undoubtedly. But I should hope it will be accompanied by a reduction in the cost of living, which will make it less difficult to arrange for the reduction of wages. Without that reduction, or its equivalent, a greater output, it will be impossible to obtain orders to keep our yards going. I bring no railing accusation against the working-classes as such. I have not the slightest sympathy with those who lean back in easy-chairs and talk about the 'slacking' of the working men. But I work six days a week, and I don't see why every-abled-bodied man shouldn't work six days a week. I have no objection whatever to cutting down excessive hours of labour, there is no reason why it should not be aimed at—in reason—but that movement since the war has been too precipitate."

"As to unrest in our establishments, there is no unrest among our men. I have never known a time when our relations as employers and workmen were more cordial and the working of things smoother."

"Yet they are working at half speed, and time-rates have quadrupled?"

Sir George admitted this. "Employers from John O'Grada to Land's End say half-speed is the rule. A Canadian who had worked at our Wallsend Yard and returned home, when asked by the Agent-General in London, to whom he reported, why he was going home, replied: 'I am sick of it, the men won't work themselves or let anyone else.'"

"The solution of the present situation is what—unemployment?"

"That is the only way—a very pitiable way," gravely replied Sir George who went on to point out that when costs of production fell there would be a revival of shipbuilding. There is at present a surplus of cargo-steamer tonnage but no surplus of passenger steamers, and these are needed. But the cancellation of contracts goes on apace. "Here," he said, "are letters on two successive days from French firms of repute practically to that effect, and involving five or six vessels."

# JAPAN'S PRINCE.

# ROYAL WEDDING.

# STORIES OF DISSENSION.

Tokyo, February 19.—In connection with "the serious affair" which has recently created a sensation in the Japanese press, Kokusai learns on the best authority that the question is entirely unconnected with the Crown Prince's trip to Europe. A movement has been, and still is, afoot in certain quarters for postponement of His Imperial Highness's departure, but this, it is stated, is solely prompted by fears for the Prince's personal safety while abroad, owing to the present disturbed conditions all over the world. This, however, will make no difference in the plans for the Crown Prince's departure and itinerary, as already announced.

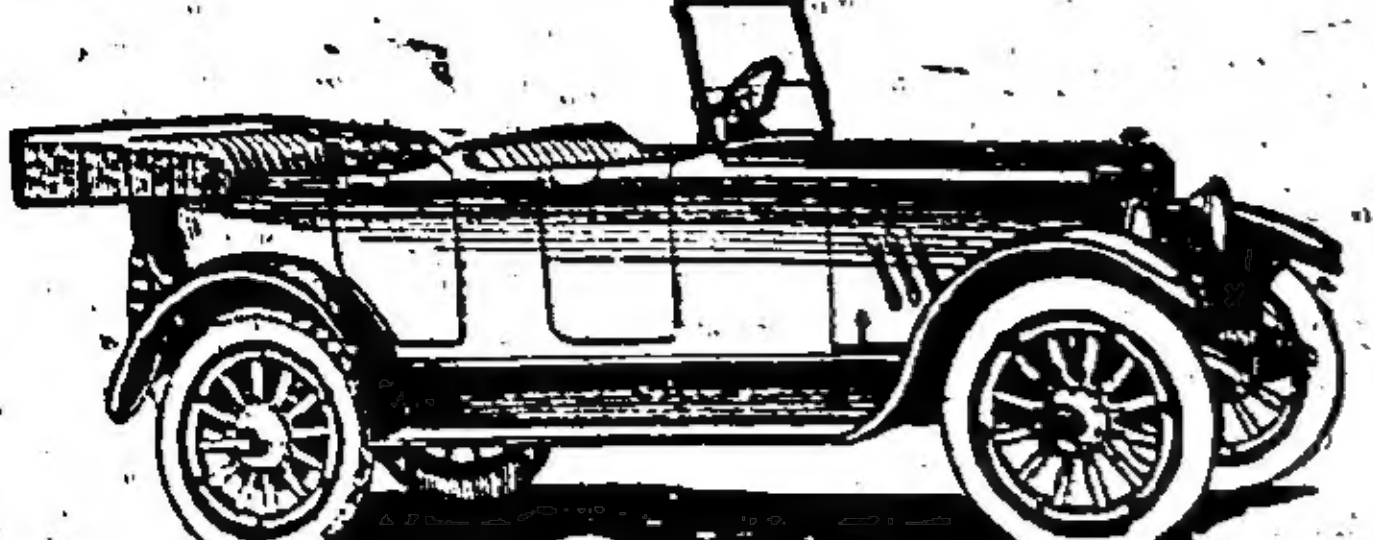
Kokusai is further assured, on the same high authority, that the reports of factional intrigue in court circles have been much exaggerated, and are to be entirely discarded. It is a fact that the question of the Crown Prince's marriage (raised by the opposition of certain noble families of Kioto) has been thoroughly discussed, but the matter, Kokusai is informed, has been satisfactorily cleared up.

When the mere fact that the marriage was under discussion became known, it created a sensation. Various rumours began to be circulated and certain politicians seized on these to propagate magnified reports of disagreement in Court circles. This necessitated the publication of the formal announcement that the marriage would proceed as arranged. Baron Nakamura, Minister of the Imperial Household, assumed responsibility for the misunderstanding and resignation. As already announced, Viscount Makino has been appointed his successor.

No reliable information is available as to whether Prince Yamagata has resigned, or not.—Reuter.



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KOWLOON: 1241

**MURDER TRIAL.**

GOVERNMENT HOUSE CRIME.

CASE AGAINST COOLIE.

At the Criminal Session this morning, before the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Tong Tim, a coolie formerly employed at Government House, was charged with the murder of Chan Chuk, a wash man. The crime was committed in the servants' quarters at Government House on January 2.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney-General, prosecuted; the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Mason, appeared for the defence. The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. A. J. J. Martin, W. L. Marshall, B. W. Tape, O. A. de Carvalho, Chou U Ting, J. J. Maxwell, and J. N. R. Allan.

The Attorney-General, outlining the case, said that about 6.15 on Monday morning, January 3, a man employed by the Gas Company found a certain lamp near the East Gate of Government House, on Upper Albert Road, was extinguished. He went farther and came to a narrow path, which runs past the Bank House, and there found the dead body of a woman. Half an hour later, a Sanitary Board foreman also saw the body, and notified the police.

The police discovered that the woman was a wash maid employed at No. 56, The Peak, and was about 44 years old. She had been a widow for ten years, and had three sons. Two of the sons were about to go to Singapore, and had received money from an uncle to help pay their passage. This money they had given their mother. After the murder, the money had disappeared.

It was found that the woman had been at Government House several times on January 2. The sons went to find her, but did not see her again until they identified her at the mortuary.

As to the motive, the Attorney-General said that it was important always in a murder case to establish the reason. A motive which appears insufficient is very often a sufficient motive in a murderer's somewhat abnormal mind. But it was not incumbent on the Crown to prove a motive. If it was proved that the prisoner had committed the murder, without the establishment of a motive, it was the jury's duty to find him guilty. It was possible that the prisoner had taken the money that had disappeared. He did not put that forward as the motive. The fact the money had disappeared did not show necessarily that it was the motive.

When Inspector Appleton went to the spot where the body was found, he discovered a trail, as if a heavy body had been dragged. It crossed the road, and went up the bank. The trail was clear. He traced it through the fence and up to a verandah, and there it stopped before a closed door. Opening this the trail led on into a supper room of Government House. He tracked it still farther, to a bathroom opening into the supper room. Here there were what appeared to be spots of blood and bits of hair. It was quite clear that the murder had been committed in the bathroom and the body had then been dragged to where it was found. He proposed to take the jury to view the spot.

The man who committed the murder must have been someone who knew Government House and had access to keys to the servants' quarters. The Attorney-General thought also the murderer must have been someone who lived in Government House; no one else would have taken such an extraordinary risk. The prisoner lived in the servants' quarters.

The murderer must have been acquainted with the woman; they must have been fairly well acquainted, otherwise she would not have been likely to accompany him to the bathroom, which was in a lonely part of the building.

The Attorney-General showed the jury plans of Government House and part of the grounds, pointing out the scene of the crime and the path of the trail.

It had been established that the crime was committed about 10.30 p.m. Captain Warner, the Governor's Secretary, would be called, and he would testify that about half past ten he heard a cry.

The evidence would be that the deceased paid frequent visits to Government House to see the prisoner. It was true that the prisoner was head of a money-lending association of which the deceased was a member, but he thought her visits were more frequent than were necessary for business purposes. The payments in the association were monthly.

**CONSTABLE ROBBED.**

REVOLVER SNATCHED.

HIT ON THE HEAD WITH A CLOCK.

While on duty in Chatham Road, Kowloon, about 7 a.m., yesterday, a Chinese detective had occasion to inspect a lane running along the back of the houses, and there saw a Chinese standing near the entrance of the Kowloon Canton-Railway shed with a clock in his arms. As the man was unable to give a satisfactory account of how he came by the clock, or what he was doing there, the detective caught him by the collar with the intention of removing him to the station. In the course of the struggle another man made his appearance. Picking up the clock which had fallen to the ground in the scuffle, he struck the detective several blows on the head with it. The detective was too stunned to prevent his prisoner from tearing his holster and revolver from his belt and making off with the other man.

**KOWLOON EXPLOSION.**

TWENTY-NINE KILLED.

OFFICIAL POLICE REPORT.

The official police report gives the total number of casualties in the Hoi Sang Cracker Factory explosion at Hoi Man Tin as 29. Thirteen corpses, badly mutilated, were picked up immediately after the explosion and at once buried. Thirteen others were dug out from among the debris and removed to the Kowloon mortuary where only four were identified. Thirty-two injured people were removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital. Of these six were able to go home after receiving medical treatment, and three died after admission to hospital. The other twenty-three are still being detained, several in critical condition.

**SUICIDE OR MURDER?**

The remains of a male Chinese, aged about 35 years, were picked up by the police on the foreshore at Ngantankok on Saturday. The body, which must have been in the sea for several days, was badly decomposed. The man's hands were tied behind his back and attached to his girdle. An examination is being made in order to ascertain whether or not death took place before the body was thrown into the sea. There are no external marks of violence.

On the day in question she called for him about 11 a.m., again at 6 p.m., and was seen in his company about 7.30. There was evidently some special reason for her frequent visits.

The prisoner was a coolie employed on the upper floor of Government House. He had no duties at all in the East End of the building, except on occasions of a ball or dinner. Curiously enough, on the night in question, he was not in his accustomed place. Another curious thing was that the morning after the murder, he was seen in the East End of the building, where he had no duty. At the time, he had clothes in his hand. One witness saw him going towards the place in the fence through which the body had been dragged. It would seem that he had been occupied in trying to remove traces of the crime. He had scratches on his hand, and bloodstains on his coat. When taken to the mortuary to view the body, he refused to go near the body and said he could not identify it.

Outlining the methods of money-lending associations, such as that of which the prisoner was the head, the Attorney-General said the prisoner had some difficulty making payments. He was hard up, and this may have had something to do with the case.

At the conclusion of the Attorney-General's address, the jury was taken in motor cars to Government House to view the scene of the crime. On its return to the Court, the trial was resumed.

**UNDER-SEA SHOCKS.**

THE SEISMO FORCES.

AN UNSOLVED MYSTERY.

The meteorological correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes in a recent issue of that journal:—More than a week has elapsed since the violent agitation of the seismological instruments at Mr. Shaw's Observatory at West Bromwich, and the abundant confirmation afforded by the very similar behaviour of a number of other instruments in various parts of Europe, North America, and Japan, on the same day indicated that an earthquake of great magnitude—"catastrophic," according to the statement of an Italian authority, and "the greatest earthquake shock ever recorded," according to the Tokyo report—had occurred in some part of the world.

There being considerable diversity in the results calculated by the different observers, it is not possible at present to fix upon the immediate locality of the seat of the earthquake. Thus far the only destructive trembling of the earth's surface reported has been that at Lavello, in the Argentine Province of Mendoza, on the eastern foothills of the Andes. But beyond the bare statement that there had been much structural damage and a loss of 400 lives, practically nothing is known of the occurrence, not even the date. From this very meagre information it can only be inferred that, for a South American earthquake, this one must be classed amongst the minor ones of that continent, the Andean seismic region being celebrated for its earth shakes and disasters on a grand scale.

As we cannot ignore the almost simultaneous indications of the occurrence of a more than usually severe earthquake, although we are unable to determine its position, and as so many days have passed without the telegraph bringing us news of any catastrophe commensurate with the instrumental indications, we are left for the moment to assume that the seat of the trouble was situated in some Arctic or Antarctic region whose inhospitable shores are rarely visited by man, or far out under one of the great oceans. The seismic forces are quite as active, and exhibit their energy just as frequently, out at sea as they do on shore, but for obvious reasons comparatively few of the occurrences are experienced by man.

NOT DANGEROUS.

Happily, these under-sea tremblings are not as a rule associated with the devastation of great cities and the wholesale destruction of human life, unless they happen close inshore. In such cases they frequently result in extensive destruction on the neighbouring shore, because they are associated with the formation of great tidal waves, which sweep away towns and villages, and occasion serious loss of human and animal life. These disastrous visitations are more frequent on the west coast of South America and in Japan, where the land and sea shocks are more closely associated than anywhere else.

Our only means of knowing of the occurrence of submarine earthquakes which take place far away from the land has been, as it were, accidental passage of a ship across the scene at the time, and as it would seem that the shock is limited to a comparatively small area it is seldom, if ever, that a seismograph has been experienced by more than one vessel. And even when they have been experienced, numbers of them have never been reported, because they did no damage, and by the time the sailing ships of former times reached their home ports, many weeks, months, or even years afterwards, the occurrence had been forgotten.

Deep water shocks, those that take place in the open ocean, far away from dry land, though they may be of the severest nature at the bed of the ocean, and probably cause vast changes in the bed itself, are so much modified during their upward transmission through many thousands of feet of water, that on arrival in the surface layer, they are not nearly so nerve-racking and terrifying as those experienced on shore. The landsman, confident in the solidity and firmness of the ground under his feet, loses his head and his legs when he suddenly finds that he is on a wobbling jelly; but the sailor, always rolling and tossing on the ocean, probably is never conscious of the vibrations produced by the minor submarine earthquakes, and rarely is he seriously alarmed by the severest of them. The moment it is realised that the ship is affected by an earthquake, there is an end to any suspicion of dangerous consequences.

**SEAQUAKE CHARACTERISTICS.**  
An unusually severe shock, lasting three minutes, experienced near the Cape Verde Islands, in November, 1893, caused the ship to tumble most violently. "Every man rushed in deck to see what was happening. The ship seemed to be grinding over a reef of rocks." Further south, near St. Paul Rock, on the Equator, in June, 1888, the vibrations of a shock lasted two minutes. The steering wheel shook so that the helmsman could scarcely hold it. The hands on deck noticed there was something unusual, and the sleeping captain awoke. The serious Spanish earthquake of Christmas, 1894, was preceded, three days before, by a submarine earthquake

**HONGKONG HOTEL.**

Subject to Audit, the Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account for the year 1920, after allowing for Depreciation, Bad and Doubtful Debts, Debenture Interest, etc., and including the sum of \$4,355.95 brought forward from 1919, amounting to \$32,673.50, as compared with \$223,455.73 for the year 1919. After deducting the interim dividend paid in September, 1920, amounting to \$100,000, the sum of \$22,673.50 remains, which the Directors will recommend, at the annual meeting, to be apportioned as follows:

To pay a Final Dividend of \$5.00 per share on 20,000 Shares	\$100,000.00
To pay a Bonus of \$2.00 per share on 20,000 Shares	40,000.00
To transfer to General Reserve	50,872.94
To carry forward to New Account	41,800.56
	\$222,673.50

A well dressed Chinese who gave his address as No. 28, Hollywood Road, top floor, was this morning fined by Magistrate Lindell, at the instance of Sub-Inspector Pain, for indecent behaviour on Glenely Road. It was a nasty case. The fine was \$50, or four weeks' hard.

The C.P.O.S., R.M.S. "Montague" left Vancouver for Hongkong via Japan ports, Shanghai on Feb. 10 and is due at Yokohama on or about March 1.

The C.P.O.S., s.s. "Mattawa" left Saigon for Hongkong on Feb. 28, and is due here on or about March 3 (a.m.).

The C.P.O.S., s.s. "Methuen" left Saigon for Hongkong, on Feb. 28 and is due here on or about March 3.

The P. & O. chartered s.s. "Chakrata" left Singapore for this port on Feb. 25 at 4 p.m. and is due here on March 5 at about 9 a.m.

The s.s. "Ajax" (Blue Funnel Line New York) left Singapore on Feb. 27 for Hongkong (via Manila) and is due here on March 9.

midway between Lisbon and Madeira. A large ship felt it.

There have been many instances in the Pacific. On the Asiatic side, near the Equator, in June, 1877, a ship was shaken twice in five minutes, and at first shock lasting four seconds, and at first supposed to be distant thunder, but it seemed to proceed from the ship itself. The second shock lasted seven seconds, and dispelled the idea of thunder. The ship trembled as when a cable is running out, and the rumbling noise was louder, as if a heavy cask was being rolled quickly along the deck. The sea surface remained flat calm.

In July, 1899, there was a curious case of a violent but noiseless shock, the apparent motion of which was perpendicular, as if an invisible power had taken hold of the ship by the waist and shaken her up and down; yet there was no perceptible disturbance of the surface of the sea. The coast, at Pisagua, was 30 miles distant.

It may be that the shock registered at West Bromwich was a severe submarine one. If so, it is only by chance that we shall receive any confirmatory evidence from some ship. [In this connection it may be recalled that on the day of the seismic activity passengers on a P. & O. steamer experienced a distinct shock when steaming between Shanghai and Hongkong—Ed.]

**TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.**

ANNOUNCEMENT.

DR. JOS. W. NOBLE and DR. P. REES DAUGHERTY, announce that their dental office, heretofore located in the Bank Building, will be moved on March 1st, to the 4th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, February 28, 1921.

**REPULSE BAY HOTEL.**

THE DINING and DANCING accommodation is fully booked for the night of WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1921.

Hongkong, February 28, 1921.

St. John's Cathedral  
MONDAY,  
March 7th,  
at 9.15 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL

Vocalist:

Miss Bertha

Meischke.

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STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DILWARA," Captain BARR, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about FRIDAY, 11th March, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer, proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to—  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, February 28, 1921.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

**THEATRE ROYAL.**

Commencing MONDAY, 7th March, at 9.15 p.m.

W. SANVARD

will present his new

LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY CO. 1921

assisted by the

LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS

in the latest

LONDON &amp; NEW YORK SUCCESSES.

MON. &amp; TUES.

7th &amp; 8th.

WED. &amp; THURS.

9th &amp; 10th.

FRI. &amp; SATUR.

11th &amp; 12th.

SATUR. 12th

at 4.30 p.m.

The Popular Musical Comedy

"PLUMS FOR PICKING"

A New Musical Melange

"GIRLS AND GIGGLES"

A Bright Breezy Musical Comedy

"CASTLES IN SPAIN"

Bedroom Price Matinee

"CASTLES IN SPAIN"

PLANS AT MOUTRIE'S.

Regular Prices, \$1, \$2 & \$1. Matinee Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1. Soldiers, Sailors and Children half price to Matinee only.

**BLUE FUNNEL LINE.**

O. S. S. Co., Ltd. &amp; C. M. S. N. Co., Ltd.

THE Steamship

"TEIRESIAS."

will be despatched to SINGAPORE on TUESDAY, March 1st, at noon.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

For Passages apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

**NOTICES.**

# FINE FOOTWEAR

AT

## LANE, CRAWFORD'S

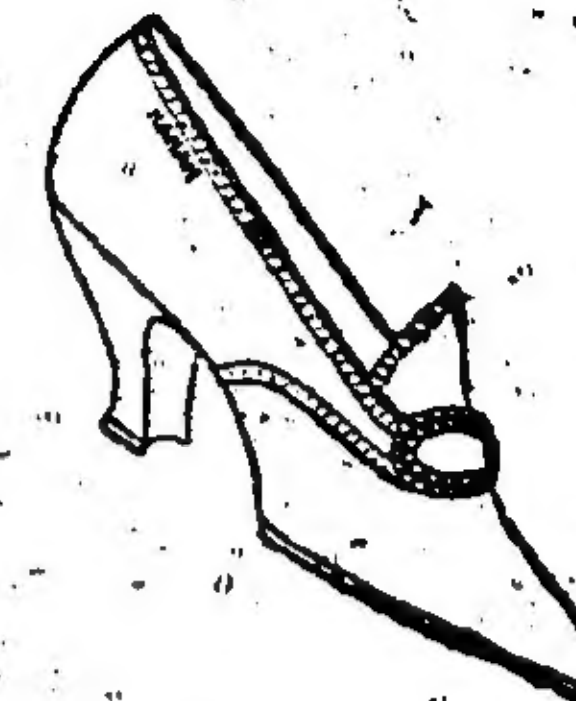
FOR

### WOMEN.

Excellence of material, making for durability and comfort in wear, and perfect shape and finish, there you have the secrets of the great and ever-growing popularity of LANE, CRAWFORD'S FOOTWEAR.

**FOOTWEAR FASHIONS FOR 1921.**

A large Consignment of the very Newest Models of Shoes and Pumps for the coming season has just been received. Ladies are cordially invited to see the very comprehensive range of 1921 Spring Models. Probably at no other establishment can such a variety of charming footwear be seen.

**SHOE BUCKLES**

In the Ladies' Shoe Section will be found a wonderful Display of Buckles suitable for all kinds of Shoes.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.****"BABY" GRAND PIANOS**

JUST UNPACKED

FROM

**"BROADWOOD" LONDON.**

&amp;

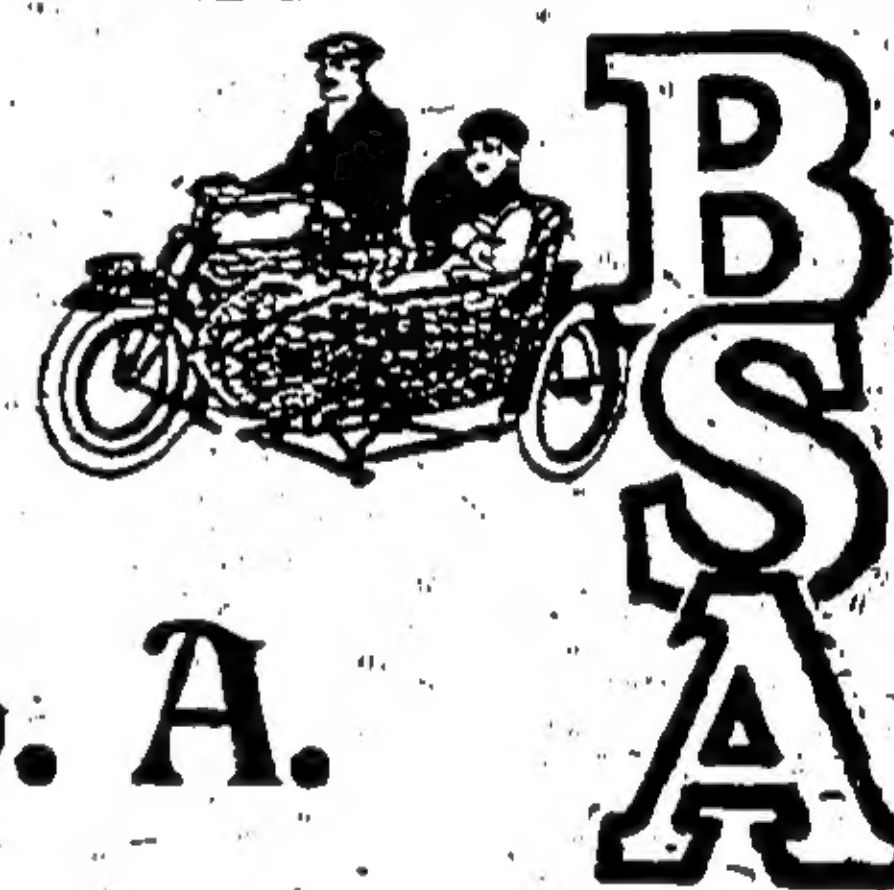
**"CHICKERING" BOSTON.**

The finest in the World.

**THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.**

15, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TEL. 1232.

**B. S. A.****MOTOR BICYCLES**

For Solo and Sidecar.

Whether living in town or country you will appreciate the usefulness of a B.S.A. Motor Bicycle (for solo and sidecar). Its great reliability and economy, combined with the special advantages of the B.S.A. Countershaft Three-Speed Gear, have made the B.S.A. one of the most popular combinations for either long or short journeys.

Catalogue free on request

**B.S.A. CYCLES LIMITED, BIRMINGHAM.**

Sole Agents:

**WALTER FORD & COMPANY,**  
8, Queen's Road Central.**TAN SAN**

received the highest award

**A GOLD MEDAL**

from a committee of critical judges at the

**Anglo-Japanese Exhibition**

which testifies to its excellence and purity.

Beware of bogus imitations. No Tan San is genuine unless the label bears the name of

**J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON.**

Unrivalled as a drink. Mixes well with Wine, Spirits or Milk.

TAN SAN mixes the spirits and excites sanguine anticipation, even as a flagon of wine exhilarated the monks of old.

For the good old trait of orders grey  
Would have waived the flagon of wine away  
And counselled himself as any man can  
With bubbling, sparkling, cool Tan San.

Tan San can be obtained at all first class Hotels, Bars and Clubs in the Far East.

SOLE AGENTS—

**GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.**

Tel. No. 122.

8, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.



## SHIPPING

## HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

## SAILINGS:—

To Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 8 a.m. only).  
From Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 5 p.m. only).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

## DODWELL &amp; COMPANY, LTD.

## STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

## Regular Sailings to

## NEW YORK AND/OR BOSTON.

By Sea or Panama Canal at Owner's Option.

S.S. "KOREMONT CASTLE" .....Sailing about the end of March.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO

## FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

RUSSIA having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through B. Lading.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" .....Sailing on or about 8th March.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "TRIESTE" .....Sailing on or about 15th March.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

## NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service between

## JAPAN, HONGKONG &amp; JAVA

## FOR JAVA.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" .....Sailing on or about 12th March.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" .....Sailing on or about 24th March.

## FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "RIOJUN MARU" .....Sailing on or about 6th March.

## OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAITO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO on through Bills of Lading For South AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDIA-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAR LINE.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

SHUNGO MARU .....Friday, 18th March.

BUENOS AIRES—Buenos Aires, Santos, Montevideo, Durban & Cape Town via Singapore. Passenger Service.

SEATTLE MARU .....Sunday, 13th March.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SIAM MARU .....Friday, 11th March.

KANAKO MARU (Taking Passengers) .....Monday, 22nd March.

INDUS MARU .....Tuesday, 29th March.

SAIGON, HONGKONG & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

SHEN MARU .....Tuesday, 8th March.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan. Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OYFELAN POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

AFRICA MARU .....Wednesday, 2nd March.

NEW YORK—Regular Monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuba Ports.

AMARU .....Beginning March.

Both taking cargo to Frisco and New York.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.

REELING via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOSHU MARU .....Monday, 1st March.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 741 and 745.

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

## OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO

## THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and

CASHED.

SAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "THE EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing

Sailings and Fare from the Far East to all parts of the World, will

be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,

Telephone No. 534. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.

Also SHANGHAI PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Other Offices:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

## CHINA-AUSTRIA MAIL S. S. LINE

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA" .....11th April.

Special Sailing for Shanghai.

"HWAH PING" .....18th March.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO., LTD.

Agents. 111, Connaught Road Central.

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SWATOW & BANGKOK.

AMOI, SHANGHAI AND FUKOW.

SHANGHAI.

SWATOW AND SINGAPORE.

SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO.

SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent

Saloon accommodation, shipshape, electric light and fans in Saloon and

State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai

(three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading

to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,

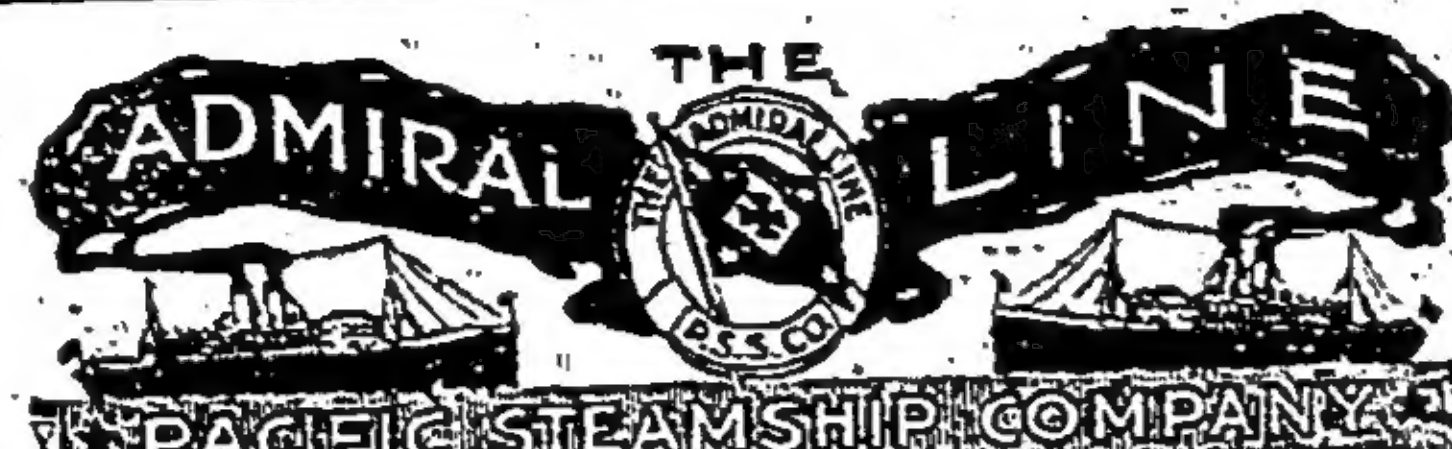
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Foochow.

KANGKOR LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 22.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamer

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

(Calling at Shanghai, Dairen and Japan Ports).

"WHEATLAND MONTANA" .....About Mar. 15th.

"CITY OF SPOKANE" .....About Mar. 21st.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"PAWLET" .....About Mar. 7th.

"COAXET" .....About Apr. 4th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

## SERVICE TO UNITED STATES For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON. Via Panama

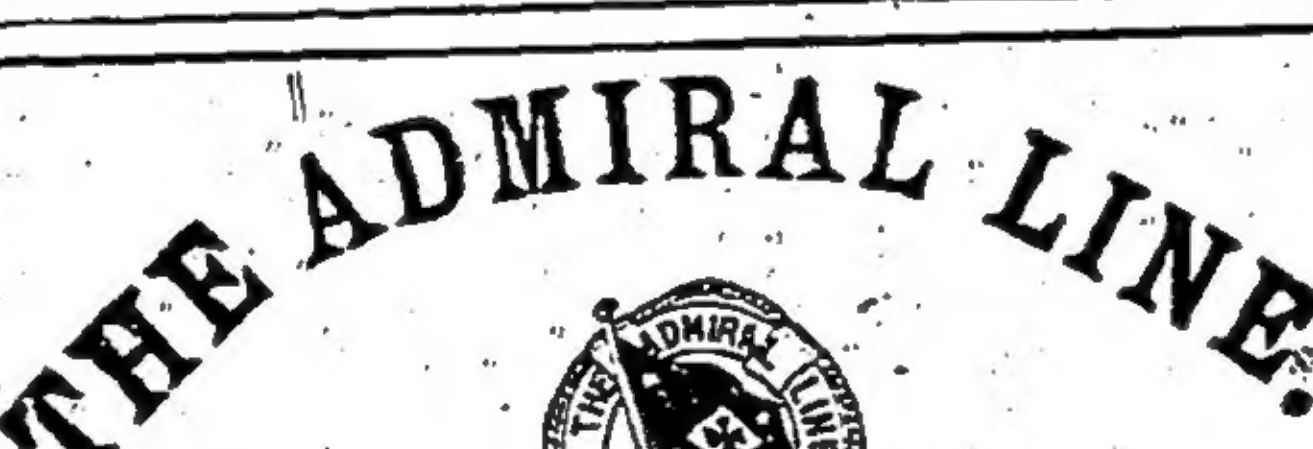
For freight space and particulars apply to—

THE BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

AGENTS. 5TH FLOOR

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. HOTEL MANSIONS.



THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

## REGULAR SERVICE

To & From

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—SUMATRA

JAVA PORTS.

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S. STEAMERS

GLYMONT .....March 10th.

LAKE ONAWA .....March 20th.

CADARETTA .....March 25th.

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and

Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates. Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

5th Floor Hotel Mansions Building.

Tel. Add: ADMIRALINE. Telephone 2477 & 2478.

## LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

"TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE."

"Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board steamers."

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Due to arrive: April 1. S.S. "WEST HIKA" April 3.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points;

no transshipment en route.

Shipside connection with the Baltimore, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Head Office:—LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Branch Office:—ROBE, SHANGHAI, MANILA, SINGAPORE.

Hongkong Office:—Prince's Buildings, Charter Road.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

Telephone No. 1002. General Agent for South China.

## SHIPPING

## C.P.O.S.

## SAILINGS

## HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki ("Mojo") Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS.

Empress of Japan Mar. 23 Apr. 12

Empress of Asia Mar. 31 Apr. 18

Monteagle Apr. 7 May 1

Empress of Russia Apr. 18 May 18

Empress of Japan May 17 June 7

Empress of Asia May 26 June 13

Monteagle June 14 July 8

Empress of Russia June 22 July 15

Empress of Japan July 7 July 26

Empress of Asia July 21 Aug. 8

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are so variable that the Pacific C.P.O.S. steamers, frequent sailings to America or better for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing the Pacific to C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings to America to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders must be made, will cover all such reservations.

For Fare and other information please apply to—

HONGKONG OFFICE.

Telephone 222. Cable Address: C.P.O.S.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

## CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., Ltd.

"INCORPORATED IN U.S.A."

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "NANKING" 15,000 Tons S.S. "NILE" 11,000 Tons S.S. "CHINA" 10,000 Tons

SAILING FROM HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "NANKING" S.S. "NILE" S.S. "CHINA"

Mar. 30th April 21st May 18th

SAILING FROM HONGKONG for MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" March 18th

SAILING FROM HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "NILE" S.S. "CHINA"

April 3rd April 30th

AN UNRIVALLED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. T. SURBRIDGE, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT,

PRINCE'S BUILDING, ICE HOTEL STREET,

TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.

No. 1934. No. 2161.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good

Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms

and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

(Calling at Amoy for Passengers only)

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

DEPARTING: HONGKONG Capt. A. E. Stewart TUESDAY, 1st Mar., at Noon

HAICHONG Capt. W. O. Pasmore FRIDAY, 4th Mar., at Noon

HAICHONG Capt. W. Cooper TUESDAY, 8th Mar., at Noon

General Manager.

SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

General Manager.

## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE.

Subject to change without notice.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Suez), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and

CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

MANAGING AGENTS.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

For SHIPPER SAIL.

LONDON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Or to REES & Co., Cardiff.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON

FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have

over thirty years' experience. We have two kilns and can accommodate any craft

of 200 feet long.

Town Office: 54, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 424.

Shipyard: Shum-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.

Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1921.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

## VESSELS DUE.



SHIPPING

# P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)  
**MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES**  
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST  
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA,  
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED  
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)**

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	9,000	8th Mar.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo Port Said, Marseilles and London.
"DELWARA"	8,400	11th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARALA"	9,000	20th Mar.	Marseilles, London & A'warp.

**BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)**

"EURYALUS"	4,000	3th Mar.	Singapore.
"ARATON APCAR"	4,000	17th Mar.	Cebu, via Forts.

**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

"ST. ALBAN"	4,500	9th Mar.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	8th April	

**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**

"TANDA"	7,000	23th Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,500	8th Mar.	Shanghai and Japan.

**WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.**  
Tickets interchangeable.  
In Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between  
Singapore and Cebu or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of  
these P. & O. Tickets: Singapore to Colombo.  
All Cebu are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Passengers arriving here after which date they cannot be recognized. No  
claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, and books, etc., apply to  
the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES**  
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents  
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents  
or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the  
Company and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.  
on WEDNESDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days  
of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No  
claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, and books, etc., apply to  
the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

**P. HING & CO.**  
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,  
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.  
Also Shipchandlery Articles.  
Telephone No. 1118. 25, Wing Wo Street, Central.

## N. Y. K. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

**SEATTLE & VICTORIA OR VANCOUVER via Manila,**  
Shanghai & Japan ports.  
Cargo to Otaru (via T. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern  
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways).  
FUSIMI MARU (omit Manila) ... Wednesday, 9th Mar., at 11 a.m.  
TOYAMA MARU (omit Manila) ... Friday, 11th Mar., at 11 a.m.  
KASIMA MARU (omit Manila) ... Wednesday, 20th April, at 11 a.m.

**LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang**  
Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.  
KLEISI ... Friday, 11th Mar., at 11 a.m.  
MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 11th Mar., at 11 a.m.  
SADO MARU ... Friday, 11th Mar., at 11 a.m.

**HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ROTTERDAM**  
MITSU MARU ... Thursday, 18th March.

**LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.**  
TAMBA MARU ... Saturday, 18th March.

**SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday**  
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.  
TANGO MARU ... Friday, 23th Mar., at 11 a.m.  
NIEKO MARU ... Tuesday, 17th Apr., at 11 a.m.

**NEW YORK via Suez.**  
AKITA MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd March.

**SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.**  
KASAGAWA MARU (Sailing from Singapore) Friday, 4th March.

**BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.**  
BOMBAY MARU ... Thursday, 17th March.

**CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.**  
TOYOKU MARU ... Sunday, 6th March.

**JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.**  
MIKO-MIKU ... Wednesday, 18th Mar., at 11 a.m.

**SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA.**  
MURORA MARU ... Tuesday, 1st March.  
KUTARO MARU ... Thursday, 2nd March, at 11 a.m.  
YAKASA MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd March.  
HEIJIN MARU ... Tuesday, 16th March.

For further information apply to  
**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**  
S. YASUDA, Manager.  
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

SHIPPING

## T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

**HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.**  
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.  
"THE PEARL OF THE SEA."

STEAMER	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
KORRA MARU	9,000	Mar. 7th
SHIBURA MARU	9,000	Mar. 19th
SENJO MARU	9,000	Apr. 3rd
SEIKYO MARU	9,000	Apr. 17th

(Limiting call at Shanghai. Calling at Dairen, instead of Nagasaki.)

**SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.**  
**HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.**  
VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HIO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO,  
SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLEJO, MOLLEND, ANIO & IQUIQUE.  
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMER	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
ANYO MARU	18,700	Mar. 18th
HAYO MARU	18,700	Apr. 9th
SEIKYO MARU	14,000	May 1st

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—  
Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building, Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.  
Agents at Canton: Messrs. A. E. GRIFITH, LTD.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

**HONGKONG HOTEL.**

February 23.

Mr. W. Anderson, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. J. H. Brown, Mr. J. A. Apple, Mr. J. Arnold, Mr. J. B. Apple, Mr. J. C. Apple, Mr. J. D. Apple, Mr. J. E. Apple, Mr. J. F. Apple, Mr. J. G. Apple, Mr. J. H. Apple, Mr. J. I. Apple, Mr. J. J. Apple, Mr. J. K. Apple, Mr. J. L. Apple, Mr. J. M. Apple, Mr. J. N. Apple, Mr. J. O. Apple, Mr. J. P. Apple, Mr. J. Q. Apple, Mr. J. R. Apple, Mr. J. S. Apple, Mr. J. T. Apple, Mr. J. U. Apple, Mr. J. V. Apple, Mr. J. W. Apple, Mr. J. X. Apple, Mr. J. Y. Apple, Mr. J. Z. Apple, Mr. J. A. Apple, Mr. J. B. Apple, Mr. J. C. Apple, Mr. J. D. Apple, Mr. J. E. Apple, Mr. J. F. Apple, Mr. J. G. Apple, Mr. J. H. Apple, Mr. J. I. Apple, Mr. J. J. Apple, Mr. J. K. Apple, Mr. J. L. Apple, Mr. J. M. Apple, Mr. J. N. Apple, Mr. J. O. Apple, Mr. J. P. Apple, Mr. J. Q. Apple, Mr. J. R. Apple, Mr. J. S. Apple, Mr. J. T. Apple, Mr. J. U. Apple, Mr. J. V. Apple, Mr. J. W. Apple, Mr. J. X. Apple, Mr. J. Y. Apple, Mr. J. Z. Apple, Mr. J. A. Apple, Mr. J. B. Apple, Mr. J. C. 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## WITCH HAZELS.

## SHOWING EASTERN HERBES.

A WINTER SPECTACLE IN NEW GARDENS.

In various places in New Gardens, particularly near the great Temperate House, the attention of visitors is arrested by bushes covered with bright yellow flowers. At a distance, states a correspondent in the *Morning Post*, these bushes suggest Forsythias, well-known garden shrubs which flower early in the spring, but no one ever saw a Forsythia in full bloom in January. Closer inspection reveals characters which to nine people out of ten are unfamiliar. The bushes are hazel-like in form and in the disposition of their branches, and the flowers are in button-like clusters of three or four, with dark crimson short sepals, and from every flower there project four narrow, curled yellow petals like strips of ribbon. The flower clusters are placed close together on every one of the numerous twiggy shoots, so that the bush looks very lively. These plants have been in the condition described since the end of December, and they are likely to continue in all their gay attire till February. They are quite hardy, and although their present height is from five to eight feet they are likely to grow much higher, as in Japan they are said to attain a height of about thirty feet.

There are four species of witch hazel, two American, one Japanese, and one Chinese, and as ornamental shrubs the two from the East are much the showiest. They were first introduced into this country and about forty years ago, and like many other exotic plants, they are slow to find general favour with gardeners, notwithstanding their readiness to become at home here, and their extraordinary habit of flowering in midwinter. When in leaf they might easily be mistaken for the common hazel, which, by the way, also flower in winter, when their male catkins, called hamlets by country children, are commonly seen in the hedges.

Botanically there is a wide difference between hazels (*Corylus*) and witch hazels (*Hammamelis*), and they owe a similarity of name to their resemblance when in leaf, a circumstance which led the early settlers in America to use the shoots found wild there as divining rods, as shoots of the common hazel were formerly used in this country, and are said to be used even now. When witches were believed in, a rod of hazel was used to discover them, as it was used later as a waterfinder. The rod was held in the hand by a "medium," the seventh son of a seventh son being considered the most certain, and as he walked slowly over the ground the tip of the rod was supposed to turn of itself towards the ground, thus indicating where hidden water might be found. It is said that in Norwich there are water diviners who ply their calling in these days, and what is still more remarkable, they are reported to be successful. The witch elm, and the Rowan or mountain ash were formerly regarded as preservatives against evil spirits. Evelyn relates that in his day the Rowan was reputed to serve such a purpose, and for this reason it was planted near to houses and used for walking sticks.

There is no charm against witchcraft in the witch hazels; nevertheless they are good shrubs to plant freely in gardens, for when in flower, in midwinter they strike a cheerful note, and that is worth something when vegetation generally has a dismal look. The names of the two best witch hazels are *Hammamelis japonica* and *H. mollis*. Dealers in choice shrubs are able to supply young transplants of them.

## BERLIN SALES JOY.

FIRST FOR 7 YEARS.

WOMEN HUG THEIR LINEN BARGAINS.

Berlin is now opening her winter sale season. The huge department stores of the endless Friedrichstrasse, of the fashionable Kurfurstendamm, of the more humble Alexander-Platz, display advertisements covering the whole of their frontage from ground floor to roof; the newspapers devote half their space to the "inventur" (stock-taking) sales; and everybody in Berlin talks about nothing else but the bargains to be secured at one or other of the great shops.

The reason for all this excitement is that this is the first time such sales have been allowed in Berlin for the past seven years. For the German "Hausfrau," who is a born bargain-hunter, this prohibition of sales was one of the things she missed most in the war.

But that is all over and done with now, and Berlin in sale time is a riot of gigantic signs, of flaming colours, of enormous posters. The words "Kolossal" billings (colossally cheap) appear everywhere, and the rush for the shops has been so great that the bargain-hunters are formed into long snake-like queues under the supervision of the police.

END OF PAPER BLOUSES.

Price reductions are certainly very substantial. Many articles are marked down to a quarter of last week's values. Getting rid of war rubbish, says the Berlin husband, looking critically at his wife's purchases. Notwithstanding the Herten-Mosen (men's outfitting) departments in the shops are flooded with fur-collared, frock-coated men's wear for a little marked at 12 marks (12s. nominal), a shirt at 20 marks, or a pair of boots at 120 marks.

To the British eye, the most amazing reductions appear in the women's departments. I have seen there quite good-looking blouses for 7 marks, stockings for 16 marks, and overcoats which, from their appearance, might be of wool, at 250 marks. Look closer and you will find that the blouse is made of a material bearing a strong resemblance to tissue paper, in fact, you soon discover that the clearance sales signify the end of the "Ersatz" (substitute) system. Indeed, special posters proclaim that "after this stock is disposed of no more of this quality will be manufactured."

In all other departments, too—furniture, kitchen utensils, toys, and so on—prices which to British buyers, with the benefit of an exchange of more than 240 marks to the £, appear astonishingly low are the rule. Fountain pens and gramophones are perhaps the cheapest.

REAL LINEN SECRETS AT LAST.

For the Germans the greatest attractions of the big stores just now are the linen and cotton departments. Since the early days of the war down to the present time, Germany has eaten off tables covered with tissue paper, used paper napkins, and slept between sheets so patched up, so darned and mended, that they look like a crazy quilt. Now linen has reappeared and Berlin has a real glut of it.

In the house-hold linen department of one of the large shops, the Hausfrau secured their pair of sheets for 250 marks (£12 10s. nominal). In their excitement none of the women in the long queue of women would wait for their purchases to be wrapped up, but stuffed them in capacious handbags, or hugged them to them just as they were. One red-checked, fair-haired housewife turned to a complete stranger and exclaimed with enthusiasm, "Thank the Lord, the war is over at last!"

## CHITA PEASANTS.

## PARTY PROGRAMME.

FINE FLOWER OF COMMUNISM.

Chita, Feb. 19.—The Assembly are busy debating the Peasants' Party programme, the main features of which are—

- (1) No foreign interference in the domestic affairs of the Russian Far East; evacuation of foreign armies, and recognition by foreign Powers of the Far Eastern Republic.
- (2) Close relationship between the Far Eastern Republic and Soviet Russia.
- (3) Equality before the law and freedom of speech, meeting and combination (trade unions).
- (4) Amnesty of political prisoners.
- (5) Compulsory military service between the ages of 20 and 22.
- (6) Abolition of capital and corporal punishment.
- (7) Compulsory labour from 18 years upwards.
- (8) Guarantee of private property except land and mines.
- (9) Proportional taxation, on the sliding scale system.
- (10) Government control, and, in case of necessity, nationalization of factories, banks, and public works.
- (11) Parliament to be the only governing body, all others being superfluous. Parliament to remain in continuous session.

## JAPANESE MISSION OF INQUIRY.

The head of the Japanese mission, in the course of an interview, stated: "We have been sent to Chita by the Japanese Command for purposes of information, particularly in regard to the Assembly. The Japanese Command treats the Buffer-State as a fact, and hopes through the Assembly to hear the united voice of the Russians in the Far East."

"The Japanese Command does not consider that Simonov's and Kappell's forces are serious factors, as they have suffered many defeats and are unable to reorganize. Japanese commercial men are greatly interested in the renewal of trade. The only way to overcome the difficulty due to the lack of a stable currency is to exchange raw materials for Japanese goods."—Reuter.

## WOMAN'S DRESS

## CAN MAN JUDGE?

Is mere man a competent judge of a woman's dress? The Executive Committee of the Garden Party Ball, held at Covent Garden Opera House, in aid of the Actors' Orphanage Fund, came perilously near disruption over the problem, says the *Daily Telegraph*.

Certainly not! said Miss Evelyn Laye, in urging a veto on the suggestion that three men should be held to be competent judges of the best fancy dress worn by a woman at the ball. "Nine hundred and ninety-nine men of every 1,000 know neither the first nor the last thing concerning a woman's dress. They think only of the woman who is wearing it."

"No, no!" interjected Mr. Arthur Boucher. "Their chief thought, my dear Miss Laye is invariably of the poor devil who happens to be paying for it."

"Always excepting that select few who enjoy the privilege of basking in its radiance, free of all duty," murmured the chairman, Mr. Gerald du Maurier.

Finally, however, everything was satisfactorily arranged by the acceptance of a timely proposal that if three men were to be appointed to judge the ladies' apparel, the adjudication on the male costumes must be left to three women.

## GENTLEMAN BANDIT.

## PARIS INCIDENT.

POSED AS POLITICIAN HE HAD

## ROBBERED.

As M. Fayssat, a barrister, was walking down the Rue Panquet, off the Champs-Élysées, early one morning he was stopped by a man in evening dress and top hat, who held a revolver to his head and said: "Now don't make a noise; just hand me your pocket book."

M. Fayssat surprised the stranger by knocking aside the revolver and shouting for the police. At this the man walked away rapidly, and when overtaken by a couple of cyclist policemen he declared that there must be some mistake. He showed cards and identity papers describing him as M. Stern, the politician.

M. Fayssat insisted that the man was his assailant. Notwithstanding this, the police were about to let "M. Stern" go when one noticed that he carried a second pocket-book. From that it was found that his real name was Paul Coquart. M. Stern, whose papers he had shown, had been "held up" by him earlier in the night.

The Right Rev. Bishop D. Pozzoni informs us that Father Lynch is leaving Manila to-morrow by the s.s. "Taming."

## NEW CUNARDERS.

## LUXURIOUS STRAHER.

CHINESE DECORATIVE SCHEME.

The biggest merchant ship ever built on the Mersey is the new Cunard turbine liner *Samaria*, which has just been launched. She is a 21,000 ton oil-fuel steamer, with a speed of 15 knots. She is one of the new post-war type of moderate sized liners, and it is declared in ship-building circles that no more Lewis than like the *Mauretania* and *Aquitania* will be built, at any rate for many years to come. The *Samaria's* measurements are: length 523ft. 6in., breadth 73ft. 6in., depth 45ft.

Though comparatively small the *Samaria* will be fitted on a scale of luxury hardly equalled by the greatest pre-war liners. Garden lounges and verandah cafes will be a feature, and the various public rooms have been designed to communicate direct with the main staircase which leads on to an imposing central hall.

The great oval lounge with its delicate Chinese decorative scheme will no doubt prove a popular resort for saloon passengers. The public rooms will all have small subsidiary rooms or alcoves which, while forming part of the general ensemble, will afford some degree of privacy for parties of friends.

The accommodation provided for first-class passengers includes dining lounge; second-class passengers will have their dining room, drawing room, smoking room, and verandah cafe; while third-class passengers will be provided with dining room, general sitting room and smoking room. All these public rooms will be fitted with a system of hidden lighting. Powerful lights secreted in the domed ceilings will shed a diffused radiance. Music in the first-class dining room will be provided by a hidden orchestra.

An ingenious scheme of fenestration with mirrors between the windows will conceal the portholes. The third-class sleeping accommodation is unusually fine, and will equal that of second-class berths in any other ship. The *Samaria* will carry 326 first-class, 340 second-class and 1,504 third-class passengers.

It is significant of labour conditions in England to-day that the cost of building the *Samaria* was more by £1,250,000 than it should have been, owing to the attitude of the workers. W. L. Hitchens chairman of Camell Laird and Company, the builders, explained at the luncheon held to celebrate her launching, that the *Samaria* should have been completed six months ago, but the men employed decided to work five and a half-hours a day, and to draw eight hours' pay.

## HIGHWAYWOMAN.

## PROUD OF LURING MEN TO BE ROBBED.

"It is so easy getting money from the 'chumps' that I wonder why I spent 20 years on a farm." This is the regret voiced by Mrs. Cleopatra Hurtzman, Chicago's young and pretty highwaywoman, who, as described in a despatch last month, had been exploiting a scheme of luring unsuspecting citizens to empty flats on the pretext that she had lost her way, and then abandoning them to the tender mercies of two men accomplices.

She was arrested at a house where, to cover her tracks, she had taken a position as housekeeper. Her husband and brother are also in the clutches of the law.

The young woman confessed to having lured more than 50 victims to various places, where the two men bound and robbed them and then decamped. But instead of expressing contrition, she boldly declared: "It served them right."

All men are the same," she said in the cynical manner of the conventional cinema adventures. "They are all ready to take advantage of women. Each was properly fooled. 'Some promised me furs and jewels. I laughed up my sleeve and led them to the empty flat, where my husband and the gang were waiting for us.'"

"I always kissed them once before leaving them tied up," she added maliciously.

Cleopatra told the police that she was "a simple country girl" till she came to Chicago to earn her living as a waitress.

## WIVES' NEW "RIGHT."

## HOME ACCIDENTS.

## COMPENSATION DEMANDED.

The first official act of the two women elected to the Kansas State Legislature is to introduce a Bill defining married women as in their husbands' employ, making the latter liable for any injuries the wives may sustain in the course of their household duties.

A further instance of "crank" legislation, of which the output is constantly increasing, to the impotence of ordinary citizens, is a Bill introduced in the Senate of Utah limiting the height of women's shoes heels to one and a half inches.

## GERMANY'S POLICY.

## AMBASSADOR'S VIEW.

"NO IDEA OF NEW WAR."

Reuter's representative had an interview with Herr Schamer, the German Ambassador, who for the first time gave for publication his views on the aims of Germany.

"Let me assure you," said the Ambassador, "that Germany has no idea of looking for a new war. We are astonished when we see from this side or the other suggestions of what we propose to do. Let us be quite frank. Our militarists are reduced to a position of impotence. We have no idea of war now or in the future, and as to France, we will not, and perhaps this is more important, attack France again. Therefore, I repeat, there is no idea of beginning a new war. Germany wishes to start afresh and is anxious to carry out the Peace Treaty as far as this is possible. I make a reservation here because there are certain points of the Treaty that are incapable of fulfilment. It is difficult to explain this briefly, but I would only refer to one point, where it is settled that Germany must refund all the expenses of the war. This is obviously beyond her powers. Germany wishes to come to terms with the Entente regarding what she shall pay. Under what conditions she shall pay. We are quite willing to make all reparations as far as possible, but I must lay stress on the fact that payment should be in kind rather than in money. All this obviously depends on the revival of trade and commerce in Germany, because it is clear that we cannot pay other than in kind and in money which we obtain by commerce."

Dealing with disarmament the Ambassador said: "We are loyally carrying out the Spa agreement. We have disarmed the Einwohnerverein except in East Prussia and Bavaria. In each case we have special reasons for not doing so at the present moment. In East Prussia we must secure the country and population against new Bolshevik attacks. In Bavaria we meet with the opposition of the Bavarian Government, based on the fact that in this region they have suffered by Communist upheavals. Bavaria can be easily overrun, and this necessitates the retention of a larger number of police. Our purpose is simply one of self-defence, and is in no way intended as a military menace to our neighbours."

In conclusion the Ambassador said: "There is in many cases a great misunderstanding of our position. Germany, let me declare to you, is not preparing for war—absolutely not. There are hotbeds everywhere, but to-day in Germany they do not count. It is a fact that even in 1914 a plebiscite of Germany would have shown a great majority against war. But we will not revert to that. To-day Germany only wants to rebuild her economic position and live in peace, co-operation, and friendship with the world. Again I repeat, 'We will not and cannot plan any attack against France.' Only one other matter. We are quite willing to dissolve our volunteers in East Prussia and Bavaria but we think it is a question of time and not of principle."

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Loongang," Capt. H. Simpson, 1,093 tons, arrived this morning at 6 a.m. from Manila with 1,164 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Tulce," Capt. Masaki, 1,044 tons, arrived this morning at 7.30 a.m. from Dairen with 635 tons of general cargo.

## DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Jacox," Capt. Appel, sailed for Singapore at 3 p.m. to-day with 2,000 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Eldridge," Capt. Brooks, sailed for Seattle via Shanghai at 4 p.m. to-day with 1,000 tons of general cargo.

## CLEARANCES.

The s.s. "Daitoku Maru No. 2," Jap., cleared to-day and will sail for Tsingtao at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Telesias," B.F., cleared to-day and will sail for London via Singapore at noon to-morrow.

An imminent salt famine is being felt in Fatsan and the southern districts of the province according to vernacular reports and the price of salt is increasing and causing considerable hardship among the poor. A city of salt is selling in Fatsan at the exorbitant price of 15 cents while in other districts it is selling at nothing less than ten cents per catty.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Customers are requested to apply for our Revised Price List, which comes into force on March 1, 1921.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE &amp; COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

## ECONOMIC RECOVERY.

## MERCANTILE MARINE'S PART.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR ALFRED BOOTH.

The world part that must be played by an efficient Mercantile Marine in the economic recovery of the nations was outlined in an interview given to the Press Association by Sir Alfred Booth, chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company, who are about to make a new issue of £4,000,000 seven per cent. debenture stock.

"The war," said he, "proved to every nation in the world the importance of a Mercantile Marine, but to us it proved once more that without our Mercantile Marine we could neither live in peace nor fight successfully when at war. The British Mercantile Marine suffered enormous losses from the enemy's submarine campaign. So far as cargo steamers are concerned these losses have already been made good, but in passenger vessels there is still much leeway to cover. Unfortunately the depreciation of our currency has increased the cost of ships, as of every thing else, so that every shipping company requires more capital to-day than in 1914 to carry on a business of the same size as before."

"The Cunard Company," he went on, "cannot be satisfied with the level of past achievement, but must strive to occupy a position, at any rate, of the place which was filled before the war by German steamers on the North Atlantic in particular. By its association with the Anchor and Brocklebank Lines to India and with the Commonwealth and Dominion Line to Australia and New Zealand, it had a wider sphere of usefulness and duty than ever before in the building up of British Empire trade. We cannot shrink our responsibilities, though the financial liabilities involved are large."

The boom of after-war trade has now given place to the inevitable reaction. The needs of the world, particularly of Europe, are as great as ever, but for the time being financial disorganisation in many countries has checked demand. This check is reflected in a reduced demand for tonnage, with a consequent easing of freight.

But the reduction in the prices of commodities and in the cost of sea carriage from the extravagant levels reached during the past year is the first necessary step to a healthy recovery of world trade on a sound basis. Freight rates have come down, too. The losses of the war must be made good by the production of all the fruits of the earth from all parts of the world. Shipping will therefore play a great part in this process of recovery, and British shipping will not be behind-hand in the services it will render.

The fact, Sir Alfred concluded, "that we shall now depend more than ever on the service of our shipping for the invisible export which must help to balance our imports and pay for our external debt of itself, assures the future of our Mercantile Marine, unless we are prepared to admit the possibility of national bankruptcy."

## DISARMAMENT.

## PARTY IN JAPAN.

## GREAT POPULAR CAMPAIGN.

Osaka, February 20.—Following the rejection in the Diet, ten days ago, of his motion calling for the restriction of naval expenditure through an agreement with Great Britain and the United States, Mr. Ozaki, the former Minister of Justice, is touring the principal cities of Western Japan in the cause of disarmament. Mass meetings are being held at Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, and Nagoya. The editors of the *Asahi* and *Mainichi* are assisting Mr. Ozaki, both editorially and on the public rostrum.

For the first time, as regards such meetings, admission fees are being charged in order to help defray the expenses of the campaign. The meetings are everywhere attracting thousands of auditors. Mr. Ozaki prophesies that a reduction of naval armaments will be agreed upon before the next session of the Diet.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

## "ARMS AND THE MAN."

OPENING TO-MORROW NIGHT.

The Warwick Comedy Company arrived yesterday by the s.s. "Glenara" from Shanghai. Mr. Warwick informs us that the season there has been the most successful one he has ever had there—in fact, so satisfactory was it that it became necessary to extend the season. This has, unfortunately, made the company a little later than was at first anticipated in returning to Hongkong, with the result that this visit will be a very short one.

The season will open to-morrow night with Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man." It is Shaw at his very best. Incidentally it gives good opportunity for effective stage settings, the scene being set in the Balkans. The military uniforms of the men and the quaint costumes of the women lend colour to the eye, while there is abundance of laughter right through the piece.

The following plays will be staged: On Wednesday N. & J. Thorpe-Mayne's mystery play "The Last Act," on Thursday "Captain Drew," on Friday "When we were Twenty-One" and on Saturday, the final performance, a repetition of that amusing play "Brown Sugar." The plans are at Moutrie's.

## BANVARD MUSICAL CO.

It is an expensive business nowadays bringing a musical company to the East. Very few people realise it. It is said that the Banvard Musical Comedy Company is one of the costliest which has visited the East for some years. It has cost close upon £10,000 and it has been described not only as smartly produced and beautifully staged but as gorgeously dressed. The productions have been done by Mr. Charles Ross of London who has been responsible for some of Mr. Albert De Courville's West End Reviews, and the dances and ensembles by Madam Raymond of the Empire Theatre, Leicester Square.

The cast, the biggest yet seen here, includes the following principals: Winnie Goodwin, Viola Williams, Isabelle Horley, Grace Feathers, Leonard Neville, Adrian D. Ross, Douglas MacLaren, Ian McLean and in addition to this there will appear in support the "London Beauty Chorus" of twelve charming ladies, recruited from the Empire, Alhambra and Gaiety Theatres. To make a theatrical venture a success in India and the Far East there must be well-filled houses and it is hoped that this will be the case in connection with the Banvard visit on Monday, March 7.

The opening musical comedy is "Plums for Picking." There will be a reduced price matinee on Saturday, the 12th, at 4.30, the admission being 3s, 2s and 1s, half price for children and soldiers and sailors. Booking is at Moutrie's.

## JAPAN SUBSIDISED.

Commenting on the disarmament question, the *Asahi* declares that the time has come to relieve the nation of the heavy burdens involved in the expansion of armaments. "The people," says the *Asahi*, "must take the situation in hand. The majority of Japanese are diametrically opposed to the stupendous expenditure on armaments. Even wealthy America is endeavouring to reduce her navy; Japan simply cannot waste money on armaments. Japan should take the initiative in universal disarmament."

The *Mainichi* similarly voices great distrust of the politicians and says that it is an open secret that Japan's naval programme is based on consideration of the United States as an imaginary enemy. Such an attitude on the part of Japan, it asserts, has resulted in an increase of armaments in the United States.

Continuing, the *Mainichi* points out that Great Britain has suspended the building of men-of-war, and says that it is the height of folly for the Japanese Diet to reject the proposal of Mr. Ozaki. Such action, it asserts, only causes Japan to be regarded as militaristic, and excluded from the international community; but its rejection does not represent national sentiment, but merely shows that the Legislature at Tokyo is composed of "ignorant politicians."—Reuter.







